



# DISASTER AT FRANK, N.W.T.

## Landslide Destroys Portion of the Town and Its Inhabitants.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A special on Wednesday afternoon from Calgary says seventy-five men are dead as a result of a mine explosion at Frank. The reason given is that the volcano is reported to be either an earthquake or a volcanic eruption, but supposed to be the latter. Telegraphs were down, and the details despatched here are those sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway superintendent at Cranbrook to the superintendent here. The report says that seventy-five people are killed outright, and that there are still twenty or thirty men in the mine. Almost instantaneously a great volume of debris was thrown up, and buried the surrounding country five and six feet deep, including the railroad track. It also dammed the river near the mouth of the mine. Fire was then seen to issue from the mouth of the pit, and in an incredibly short time it had enveloped a row of houses in the vicinity. If twenty men are imprisoned in the mine, there is no doubt that they have either been suffocated or burned to death, and these, with the seventy-five killed, will bring the total up to over one hundred. It is stated that Frank is a mass of ruins, and that the air is thick with coal dust.

"Earthquake happened about 4.30 a.m. The whole valley below the town for over a mile wide was shaken up, and immediately after what appeared to be volcanic eruption took place on the top of Turtle Mountain, which overlooks the town, throwing millions of tons of rock out and covering the mine entrance and buildings and burying them hundreds of feet deep. All the men employed about the mine were instantly killed, and over twenty miners are imprisoned in the mine with little hope of rescue. Seven cottages are buried under the wreck. The loss of life is estimated at over a hundred, mostly women and children. The mountain is still throwing up rock."

The town of Frank is in the Lethbridge section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, fifteen miles from Crow's Nest. It is situated well within view of the Rocky Mountains. It is the name of a new coal mining town which has grown up rapidly, and therefore there is little literature to be found descriptive of it. In the last issue of the *Sentinel*, published in Frank, the following appeared: "That Frank will be a busy place this summer, and will double herself in size, business and population, is plainly evident to all who have taken the pains to find out the large amount of work that is to be done this year."

### ALL THE MINERS BUT TWO SAFE.

A message received at 9.30 Wednesday from Frank says: "Of the seventeen entombed miners fifteen were救出 without injury, and two are dead from suffocation. One of the uninjured found his house covered with rock and his wife and six children killed. It proved that those in the mine were safer than those out of it. The inside workings of the mine are intact. No explosion, and no sign of gas was felt by the entombed miners until 2 o'clock this afternoon. They worked their own way out through thirty feet of rock, timbering as they went. Plenty of air is now going into the mine."

Assistant General Manager Leonard, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said he had little to add to the despatches which had already been received. There was no doubt, however, that the trouble was caused by a volcanic eruption, and no mine explosion could have had such a far-reaching effect. "My advice from General Superintendent Jameson at Calgary," he said, "show that the rock is blown into the river, completely blocking it up, and that the top of the mine is still burning. I am afraid that things will turn out worse than the first despatches indicated, but every preparation is being taken. Mr. Jameson has sent out trains from McLeod, Cranbrook and Fernie with doctors, nurses and hospital stores to give the necessary aid."

"Our agent at Cranbrook says the railway track is covered for the distance of two miles east of the station with from forty to fifty feet of rock, and at the time this despatch was received, the rock was still coming down the mountain over the mouth of the mine in vast quantities. We purchase much of the coal produced there, and find it well suited for our purposes. We use about 700 tons per day."

A special train left Calgary at 6.30 Wednesday for the scene of the disaster. This action was taken in pursuance of instructions wired Government Inspector Speare by Commissioner James Smart. There were on board twenty members of the Northwest Mounted Police, who will preserve order in the town.

### LATER.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. William Pearce, Inspector of Government Surveys, who went to Frank yesterday to act for the Government and decide what relief measures could be arranged, wired as follows to the Deputy Minister of the Interior:

"Frank, N.W.T., April 30.—Eighty-three killed, of whom about fifteen are women, and fifteen children."

"It is thought there will be no trouble from damming of the river. Rock slide about four thousand feet long, extending from the highest point of Turtle Mountain, westward east of slide 33 feet west of mouth of tunnel, extending across

the valley and up the opposite bank one and one-quarter miles from front of Turtle Mountain and spread out fan-shaped, so that at extreme end of slide it was nearly two miles wide.

"No trace of river for one mile, but water now going through rock as fast as coming down.

"Not probable there will be further slide of any consequence.

"Twelve police and two officers here; plenty to maintain peace and order and for necessary purposes.

"No earthquake or volcano. All working in mine except two escaped."

### THE CATASTROPHE.

Frank, N.W.T., was visited Wednesday morning by the worst disaster that has ever been witnessed in any community in western Canada, possibly in the entire Dominion. What was either a slip of land or rock of such gigantic magnitude as to be utterly inconceivable to the mind of any whose eyes has not been held it, or a slide induced by a seismic upheaval, killed 83 persons, destroyed the plant of the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company, did a vast amount of damage to the mine, and completely devastated about ten square miles of the finest and most picturesque section of the Crow's Nest Pass.

WHEN THE TOWN WAS ASLEEP.

The happening of the catastrophe came at fifteen minutes past 4 o'clock, when residents of the town were awakened by a deafening tumult and shaking of buildings, which it seemed would rattle them into complete demolition. Of all the town's inhabitants, numbering nearly 1,000, no one professes to have reached the outside of his domain in time to see any part of what took place, but when day dawned it was seen that the whole side of Turtle Mountain had fallen away, and that the country extending from the eastern edge of the town for two miles down the pass, and entirely across the pass, a distance of two miles or more from the mountain, lay buried beneath rock and debris of various kinds for a depth varying from 25 to 100 feet.

DEMOLISHED EVERYTHING.

In its sweep the great slide, if slide it was, or upheaval, if that be the more proper characterization, demolished and carried away the entire operating plant of the coal company; the tipple boiler and engine house, electric light plant, railway scales, shops and a row of coke ovens destroyed, seven houses owned by the coal company, burying six of them, with most of their occupants, and likewise burying ten other habitations situated in the valley of the town, together with every soul within them.

BABIES' MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

In the home of one of the Finn miners, a baby came some three months ago. The slide destroyed the house and the lives of seven occupants. None were found save the wee babe, who was discovered in a crevice one hundred yards from where the house stood, naked but alive, unharmed, and crying with exposure. Alex. Leitch and his wife were killed in bed, and their baby of seven months, which lay between their parents, was unharmed.

THE MINE COMPANY'S LOSS.

It was at first believed that the death roll was swelled by the total number of men at work in the mine, 17, and that the mine had been ruined by the walls squeezing under the terrible strain, but, happily, both proved untrue. Later in the day the men rescued themselves and brought out a report of the condition of the inside of the mine. Had the mine been ruined it would have meant a loss to the company of about \$3,000,000, but as it is the mine will be re-opened, and it is thought the actual loss to the company will not exceed \$200,000, if it amounts to as much. The imprisoned miners escaped by digging their way to the surface from the upper workings. Some were injured, but not seriously.

BODIES BURIED FOREVER.

The family of the two Grahams, whose homes were separated by a mile, and the employees of Poupart & McVeigh, whose cabin was a mile further east, were buried fully a hundred feet deep and none of the bodies can ever be recovered. In fact, it is doubtful if many of the bodies of the dead are even recoverable.

A citizens' meeting was held, and steps were taken to search the ruins for bodies, but only seven bodies had been found up to last evening. Most of the bodies recovered were mangled so badly that identification was impossible.

THE C.P.R. A HEAVY LOSER.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is a heavy loser by the disaster. Two miles of line were buried from 50 to 100 feet deep, and a new line will have to be located and built.

The entire loss resulting from the disaster, it is estimated, will amount to one million dollars, to the amount of over \$20,000.

A citizens' meeting was held, and steps were taken to search the ruins for bodies, but only seven bodies had been found up to last evening. Most of the bodies recovered were mangled so badly that identification was impossible.

FRANK DESERTED.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Minister of Finance will probably introduce this session a measure to provide for the establishment of penny banks. Messrs. Hamilton, Cassells, Angus MacMurphy, and C. E. Clarke are here consulting with the department in regard to the measure which is being framed. They represent the St. Andrew's Church Mission and the Victor Mission, of Toronto, which between them have aggregate deposits in a penny bank.

NEW ARMORED CRUISERS.

Will Have 23,000 Horse-power and Speed of 22 Knots.

A London despatch says: Plans and designs are well advanced by the Admiralty for the construction of four armored cruisers, which with 23,000 horse-power are to develop a speed of 22 knots an hour. They will be armored on citadels, which will enable them to dispense with casemates.

"Pa," said the boy, looking up from his book, "what does a man's 'better half' mean?" "Usually, my son," replied his father from behind his evening paper, "she means exactly what she says."

# THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

## RAILWAYS IN THE WEST.

At the Railway Committee an Act to Incorporate the Coast and Yukon Railway was taken up and passed. This is for a railway from Kitimat Harbor, on the Pacific Coast, to Dawson.

The committee also passed the Kootenay, Cariboo and Pacific Railway Bill to build from Golden to Fort George, on the Fraser River, with power to amalgamate with the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, and Grand Trunk Pacific or Kootenay Central Railways.

A bill regarding the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, in charge of Mr. McCreary, asks for local funds to build the Edmonton and Calgary road. One branch was for Laconbie, 75 miles east, another from Weskaskauin, eastward, and a third from Edmonton to Fort Assiniboia.

The Alberta Central Railway asked for a few years' extension of time for the building of their line through Red Deer, east about seventy-five miles, and west forty-five miles. The bill was amended to give the promoters two years to begin and five years to complete.

The Northwest Coal and Coke Railway Company was incorporated to build from Cowley, on the Crow's Nest Pass line, to Bull Park, thirty-five miles.

## G.T.R. BILL ADOPTED.

The Railway Committee of the Commons adopted the Grand Trunk bill with a clause added that the company report to the Governor-in-Council the expenditure made upon improvements out of the proceeds of issue of its new four per cent bonds.

After a protracted discussion the committee threw out the Edmonton electric railway bill, which sought to increase from ten to fifty miles the distance between the trackage might be built from the town.

## TO MARK SHODDY.

Mr. Scott's bill to regulate the sale and provide for the inspection of textile fabrics was read a first time. He explained that it was intended to prevent the sale of shoddy as pure woolen goods by compelling both articles to be properly marked under penalty for neglect.

Mr. Prefontaine introduced his bill to amend the Pilotage Act, which was read a first time.

## BILLS READ FIRST TIME.

The following bills were also read a first time:

To incorporate the Erie and Ottawa Power Co.—Mr. German.

For the relief of W. F. Schooley.

To incorporate the Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Co.—Mr. Logan.

To amend the Steamboat Inspection Act—Mr. McCarthy.

## GOVERNMENT DREDGES.

Mr. Blain was informed by Mr. Sutherland that the cost of the Government dredges was respectively: St. Lawrence, \$14,911; Prince Edward, \$22,000; Nipissing, \$15,000; Canada, \$41,300; Sir Richard, \$12,134. Mr. Lancaster was informed by Mr. Blair that the Hamilton Cataract Power, Light, and Traction Company had been granted a lease of 700 cubic feet of water per second for 21 years.

## BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Respecting the St. Mary's River Railway Co.—Mr. Oliver.

To incorporate the Cardiff Railway Co.; respecting the Medicine Hat and Northern Alberta Railway Co.—Mr. Logan.

Respecting the Elgin and Havelock Railway Co.—Mr. Fowler.

## ELECTIONS ACT.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's bill to amend the Dominion Controverted Elections Act was read a third time and passed.

## MILITIA PENSION ACT.

The bill to amend the Militia Pension Act was also put through the Finance Act. It provides that a civil servant who afterwards becomes an officer in the permanent force or headquarter staff, shall have credit to his militia pension the amount he has paid into the Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

LANTERNS were procured and the work of rescue began immediately. The scene reflected by the light of the lanterns was horrible. Gradually the mangled and crushed bodies were recovered and sent to the hospital when there was a flicker of life left, and to the morgue when there was none. At 10 o'clock four of the dead had been identified.

## PENNY BANKS.

Parliament Will Likely Pass a Bill at This Session.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Minister of Finance will probably introduce this session a measure to provide for the establishment of penny banks. Messrs. Hamilton, Cassells, Angus MacMurphy, and C. E. Clarke are here consulting with the department in regard to the measure which is being framed. They represent the St. Andrew's Church Mission and the Victor Mission, of Toronto, which between them have aggregate deposits in a penny bank.

A citizens' meeting was held, and steps were taken to search the ruins for bodies, but only seven bodies had been found up to last evening. Most of the bodies recovered were mangled so badly that identification was impossible.

THE C.P.R. A HEAVY LOSER.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is a heavy loser by the disaster. Two miles of line were buried from 50 to 100 feet deep, and a new line will have to be located and built.

The entire loss resulting from the disaster, it is estimated, will amount to one million dollars, to the amount of over \$20,000.

A citizens' meeting was held, and steps were taken to search the ruins for bodies, but only seven bodies had been found up to last evening. Most of the bodies recovered were mangled so badly that identification was impossible.

FRANK DESERTED.

An Ottawa despatch says: According to a telegram received on Saturday from Mr. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, the entire population of Frank has left, and now Frank is a deserted village of the plains or mountains. Desires of ascertaining the exact condition of Turtle Mountain, slender, faint, have sent an exploratory party to the summit. After an arduous and hazardous journey they accomplished the task set them, and

# OUR KING VISITS FRANCE.

The Republic Tenders Him a Warm Reception.

A Paris despatch says: For the first time since the visit of the Czar, the ally of France, the Republic on Friday received a State visit from a ruling monarch, King Edward of England. His Majesty arrived at the station at Port Dauphine at about three o'clock on Friday afternoon. Thence along the Bois du Boulogne, the Place de l'Étoile, the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Concorde, and Rue Royal to the British Embassy in the Faubourg St. Honore, a distance of three miles, the British Union Jack was waving in the thousands between the tricolor of France. This was the dominant note of the decorations. The boulevards of the chief shopping streets were all elaborately and artistically decorated in honor of King Edward. From Rue de la Paix to the Place Vendôme there was an avenue of tall Venetian masts, white and gilt, connected with wreaths of flowers, which to-night blazed with electric lights. Along Rue Royale there were green pillars of trellised wood alternating with slender columns opening out into light basket-like structures, filled and covered with great blossoms. These, too, showed myriads of electric lights. A remarkable feature of the occasion was the great number of English and American tourists in the city, many of them having come especially to the French capital to take part in the welcome to King Edward.

## IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

The people were most numerous in the Place de la Concorde. Here there were no decorations save the tricolor on the public buildings. A band played "God Save the King" as his Majesty passed, and it was easy then to pick out the English, who removed their hats as the first notes of the air were heard. Then the band played the "Marseillaise," which was greeted by cheering that was not loud, but which was the most audible demonstration on the part of the crowd made anywhere. It was the same in other places where bands were stationed, which were not many.

To put it briefly, the King's reception was quiet but thoroughly cordial.

\$9.50 to \$10 on track, and mixed at \$8.50.

Straw—The market is quiet for car lots on track, at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton.

Maple syrup—The market is quiet, with receipts small. Wine gallons sell at 85 to 90c, and Imperial gallons at \$1.19. Maple sugar, 9c per lb.

Potatoes—Market is well supplied, and prices steady. Car lots are quoted at \$1 per bag, and small lots at \$1.20.

Poultry—Market is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote: Dry picked fresh killed turkeys, 16 to 18c per lb.; chickens (young), 12 to 14c per lb.; old hens, 9 to 10c per lb.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 5.—Wheat—The market is dull, with demand limited. No. 2 white and red quoted at 70c to 71c, middle freights. No. 2 spring nominal at 70c on Midland. Manitoba wheat easier. No. 1 hard quoted at 81c. Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 80c. Goderich, No. 1 hard, grinding in transit, 87c, lake ports and No. 1 Northern 86c.

Oats—Market is quiet and steady. No. 1 white quoted at 27c, east. No. 2 white unchanged at 30c. high freight, and at 30c to 30c middle freight.

Barley—Trade is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 43 to 44c, middle freight, and No. 3 at 40 to 41c.

Corn—Market is firm. Canadian feed corn quoted at 41 to 41c west, and at 46c here. No. 3 American yellow at 50c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 50c.

Peas—No. 2 white is quoted at 63c west, and at 65c east.

FLOUR—Ninety per cent patents unchanged at \$2.67c, middle freights in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.85 in bbls.; Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20, and seconds \$3.90 to \$4.10; strong bakers, \$3.80 to \$4.00, bags included Toronto.

Milkfeed—Bran is dull, at \$17 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$15.50 to \$16.00, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$18, and shorts at \$20 here.

There were few export cattle brought forward and some that came in remained over unsold. From \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. were the prevailing prices paid.

Mixed butchers' and exporters' sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. in car loads.

Butchers' cattle were scarce, and the market for them was strong, with a tendency to advance. Export bulls \$100 to 2,000 lbs. each, sold at \$3.75 to \$4.

The market for butchers' bulls was firm at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per cwt.

The receipts of calves were quite heavy, and the market continued in the same condition as before, the good veal animals selling freely, while young and skinny ones were not wanted. We quote: \$2 to \$10 each, and \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

The following was the range of quotations:

Exporters' cattle—Per 100 lbs. Extra to choice ... \$4.50 \$5.10

Bulls ... ... ... 3.75 4.25

Butchers'—Picked lots ... ... 4.35 4.70

Good lots ... ... 3.70 4.00

Medium ... ... 3.70 4.00

Bulls ... ... 3.70 4.00

Cows ... ... 3.50 3.80

Heifers ... ... 3.50 0.00

Feeders, light ... 4.00 4.40

Feeders, short-keeps 4.40 4.70

Stockers ... ... 3.00 4.00

Sheep—

Export ewes, light 4.50 5.00

Do. bucks ... 3.50 4.00

Grained lambs ... 5.50 6.00

Do. bucks ... 5.00 5.50

Barnyard lambs ... 3.50 4.50

Calves, per cwt ... 4.50 5.50

Hogs—

Sows ... ... ... 4.50 5.00

Stags ... ... ... 3.00 4.00

Selects, 160 to 200 lbs ... 6.50 0.00

lbs ... ... ... 6.50 0.00

Thick fats ... ... ... 6.25 0.00

L

# ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE

What Science Expects to See in the Next Century.

Ever since Bellamy wrote "Looking Backward," it has been permissible to speculate as to material betterments of the future. Along this line, the *Morning Leader* of London, recently published the following from the pen of a well-known scientific writer:

The can be no doubt that by this time next century the developments of the telephone and the phonograph will have made as great a difference to business as telegraphy has effected since this time last century.

It is practically certain that telephone exchanges will be abolished long before 1950. Wireless telephony, with adjustable "tuning," will enable every merchant to "call up" every other merchant. Instead of looking up his friend's number on the exchange, he will look up his "tone," adjust his own transmitter to it, and ring.

## TELEPHONE SAFEGUARDS.

As a great proportion of all the business transacted will be done by telephone, the frequent occurrence of disputes as to what has or has not been said in a given conversation will have rendered safeguards necessary. Consequently, every telephone will be attached to an instrument, developed from the phonograph, which will record whatever is said at both instruments. Precautions will have to be devised against eavesdropping. After communication is established, probably both parties to a conversation will return their instruments to a fresh pitch, which, in cases requiring special secrecy, could be privately agreed upon beforehand.

The records of the phonograph will be automatically translated into typewriting, or whatever device has superseded typewriting as the medium of record. Just exactly what will be the mechanism of this translation it is at present impossible to foresee. But we can be quite certain that so clumsy a device as the production of documents, word by word, and letter by letter, with one (and sometimes more) separate movements of the hand for each letter, as at present, cannot survive the century. Business in the year 2,000 will be transacted in a hurry compared with which the operations of to-day are lethargic in the extreme.

## WRITING LETTERS.

In certain cases convenience will still require that something in the nature of letters shall be materially transmitted from one firm to another. Consider how, inevitably, this will work out from present methods. The most advanced system of business letter writing now in use is this: The merchant speaks his letter into a phonograph. The correspondence clerk receives the wax cylinder on which the record of it has been made, slips it into another phonograph, fixes the audition-tubes of the letter to his ears, and reproduces the letter on a typewriter, stopping and restarting the dictating instrument by a foot lever as required. This plan is open to many objections, which will have been overcome before it is superseded by the system which will be in vogue a hundred years hence. By that time we shall be able to use something less fragile than the wax of which "records" are now made, something which can be transmitted, not, of course, by post as we understand that expression to-day, but by tube.

For the intolerable cumbrousness of a system which requires letters and parcels to be carried to an office, dropped into a slit, stamped, sorted, delivered, and very possibly misdelivered, is self-condemned. Every merchant will "post" his letters into the tube-opening which stands in his own office. These letters will be placed in carriers, according to destination. Different districts will have different shaped carriers allotted to them. Thus, when the letters are started on their way they will be automatically sorted somewhere en route, and sent flying on the wings of highly-compressed air to various points — to the General Post Office for country and foreign mails, and for local letters to different branch offices within the city of London itself, and about twenty-five miles from the center of London. For it will have been found necessary to limit the growth of London by the time the actual city measures fifty miles from end to end.

But it is only parcels and documents of special importance and secrecy that will be materially transmitted at all. The general run of correspondence will, of course, be conducted by automatic printing-telegraphy. That is to say, the merchant will dictate into a phonograph, which will produce a transcript of some sort, capable of either direct transmission (a wireless) telegraphic transmitter, and, through a receiver, which will reproduce the original at any distance, or else of being photographically copied by means of an entirely new invention, which will be called the teletautoscope.

## USING LIGHT WAVES.

This instrument will convert light vibrations into some other kind of transmissible waves, and its function will be best understood by comparing it with the telephone. The telephone converts sound-vibrations (or electro-magnetic impulses), transmitted by wire, into sound-vibrations. Similarly, the light waves, which are vibrations of ether — the intangible and im-

perceptible — will convert and trans-

mit the intangible and im-

perceptible.

Dissatisfied Guest — "If your cook doesn't put less red pepper in his dishes I shall have to quit coming here. I can't stand it!" Proprietor of Restaurant — "Good heavens! I pay my chef \$5,000 a year, and he'd leave me in a minute if I found fault with his cooking. Try to learn to like red pepper, can't you?"

## THE "PEACOCK" THRONE.

A Visit to the Shah of Persia's Palace.

The palace of the Shah of Persia is almost farcical in its dingy splendor. Here is the abode of wealth of the Orient surrounded by decay and dirt. Mr. Donald Stuart in his book, "The Struggle for Persia," describes the strange contradictions of luxury and squalor.

The throne is a sort of wooden bed nine feet by six, the woodwork covered with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and sapphires, some an inch long; the whole value of the throne must be five million dollars. It is rumored that some of the precious stones have been removed and glass substituted, but Mr. Stuart found all the stones that he had time to examine genuine and beautiful.

On the floor of the throne is a carpet so thick with pearls that the texture of the cloth is invisible.

On the walls a painting by an ancient master in the style of an inverted card of a Birmingham dealer in fish-hooks. A vase set with turquoise and pearls shoulders a cheap mug such as is sold at a country fair. Clocks in the shape of pagodas, that every hour pour forth a stream of pearls from fountains, stand next to a clock by a London maker that tells the time of every capital in the world.

Great gaps in the walls mark the places where thieves have done their work; evidently with no opposition whatever, for it is no uncommon thing to find in the public bazaars articles from the palace offered for sale.

In one room the visitor saw a litter of packing cases half emptied of the gincracks and ornaments the Shah had bought in Europe, monuments to the way he had been fleeced by tradesmen of more civilized nations.

One of the most interesting rooms was that filled with the portraits of all the monarchs of Europe. In the next room was his majesty's writing apparatus. Here stood a globe such as may be seen in a schoolroom, except that the continents were made with gems of different color and all the names and rivers were marked in diamonds.

## CALL MARLBOROUGH "SUNNY"

Some Undignified Nicknames for British Peers.

Social subjects are happily elastic, and the articles on "Nicknames" that appeared some months ago by no means exhausted the lists of these pseudonyms, says London "M. A. P." The Duke of Westminster has been known from babyhood as "Bend Or," on account of his grandfather, the late Duke of Westminster's, famous racer that won the Derby in 1879, that being the year after his birth. The Duke of Marlborough has always been called "Sunny," doubtless from Sunderland, one of the many second titles of the Marlborough dukedom.

Diplomacy is generally too dignified for nicknames; but the Marquis de Soveral, the popular Portuguese minister, is known to his hosts of friends as "The Blue Monkey." Lord Cowley is called "Toby." Lord Hamilton of Dalzell (pronounced "D.L.") bears the martial nickname of "The Warrior." Lord Ormonde has all his life been called "O" (he was Lord Ossory before he succeeded to the peerage), and Lord Londonderry has been known as "C" from his childhood, and this because his first name is Charles, and he was Lord Castlereagh before he was Lord Londonderry. Lord Cholmondeley — the lord great chamberlain — has always been called "Rock," which is probably derived from the first syllable of his second title, Rock-savage. Lord Buchan has, one may say, two nicknames: he is known as "The Pocket Adonis," and this was recently shortened to "P. A."

Sir Michael Herbert, brother of Lord Pembroke, and British ambassador at Washington, is universally known as "Mungo." Francis Lambton, Lord Durham's youngest brother, goes by the name of "Picicles," and Lord Granville Gordon — as a recent cause celebre informed us — has all his life replied to the name of "Gran."

Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker is called "Shookey." Brougham — Marquise, the popular Irishman, has been christened "Paddy," and Cyril Maude owns the curious nickname of "Venus." In the smart set these quaint pseudonyms are still plentiful; but, owing to the modern custom of calling everybody by his Christian name, a distinctive sobriquet is gradually becoming less general. The Jeffs, Bobbys, Billys, and Dickys of twentieth century life have somewhat bowled out the "Briggses," "Mollies" and "Spurgeons" of the seventies and eighties.

## BIBLE CURIOSITIES.

In the Old Testament there are 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 530,439 words, and 2,718,109 letters. The middle book is Proverbs. The middle chapter is Job xix. The middle verse would be II. Chronicles xx, 17 if there were a verse more. The word "and" occurs 6,856 times. The shortest verse is I. Chronicles 25. The 21st verse of Ezra viii, contains all the letters of the alphabet. The 19th chapter of the Second Book of Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are practically the same. In the New Testament there are 27 books, 260 chapters, 7,959 verses, 181,258 words and 888,380 letters. The middle book is II. Thessalonians. The middle chapter would be Romans xii. If there were a chapter more, and Romans, xiv, if a chapter less, the middle verse is Acts xvi. 17. The shortest verse is John xi. 35. The middle chapter of the entire Bible is also the shortest — the 117th Psalm. The middle verse is the eighth of the 117th Psalm.

## HOW IT FEELS TO STARVE.

SENSATIONS IN THE CASE OF DIFFERENT MEN.

Some Suffer Intensely, Others Not at All — Theories About Starvation.

Men who have actually been on the point of starvation, whether in the streets of a big city, in the jungles of South America, in an open boat at sea, or on the sandy deserts of Australia, give divergent accounts of the feelings. Their stories go to prove that different men feel starvation in different ways. Some suffer intensely, others hardly at all. Some feel acute physical pain, while the sufferings of others appear to be purely mental.

A sailor whose schooner was wrecked on a voyage from the Cayman Islands to Jamaica, a few years ago, and who spent nearly two weeks in an open boat without food, was asked how he felt during that time.

"I hardly felt at all after the first two days," he said. "I seemed to outgrow the longing for food, and I do not remember suffering any particular pain. I drifted along in a dreamy sort of way, not caring what happened. Even when I saw the ship which picked me up I was not wildly excited. I was too faint to worry."

"The only craving I remember distinctly was for a glass of rum and a smoke of tobacco, and that was very strange, because I am practically a teetotaler and do not greatly care for smoking."

## AN ORCHID HUNTER.

who nearly perished in a Venezuelan jungle two years ago and lost five of his men by starvation would right after night when he went to sleep famished and exhausted, dream of the markets that he had seen in various parts of the world. He would behold Leadenhall Market in London, piled high with thousands of carcasses and tons of meat; and just as he put out his hand to grasp a leg of beef or a sirloin steak, the vision would fade, and in its place

of Panama, with bananas, pineapples and oranges, glistening brightly in the tropical sunlight. Those, too, would vanish when he tried to snatch them; and he would awake hungrier and more miserable than ever.

"I could have borne the real horrors of the days a thousand times better," he said, "if it had not been for the tantalizing miseries of the nights."

This same explorer, during the month of semi-starvation which he experienced, suffered constantly from violent headaches, dull gnawing pains in the stomach, and bad attacks of malarial fever. And all the time he could think of nothing but food, which increased his misery tenfold.

A graduate of Oxford University gave up all his prospects in life some years ago to become a social worker among the poor of the East End of London. In order to get an idea of what it felt like to be really poor, he lived for six days on twelve cents, eating nothing more than one tiny two-cent loaf each day. As a result, he nearly starved and was ill for a week afterward.

"It would not have been very trying," he said, "if I had not seen food all around me — in the bakers' shops, in the restaurants, in the butchers' and in the grocers'. I would walk about the streets for hours, watching the people go into the restaurants for lunch and wondering what they were going to eat.

"By the end of the third day I was in a half comatose state. Practically, I had lost my identity and my memory. I was always thinking about food, but in quite a detached sort of way, as if it were

## NOTHING TO DO WITH ME.

I thought of it as an untraveled man might think of India. My reason told me that in three days I could eat as much as I liked, but my mind could not take hold of that fact. It seemed as if I should always be eating tiny loaf a day and always watching other people go into restaurants.

"On the fifth day I was utterly cowed. If a man spoke to me I trembled and could not answer, but shrank away. Every bit of moral fibre and every ounce of physical pluck was gone.

After this experience, the graduate took an interest in discovering the sensations of others who were really hungry. He met many of them in the

present one.

Prof. Braun, of the University of Strassburg, has undertaken to head a room in Munich by a flash light in Nuremberg, 100 miles distant.

The trolley car is not drawn or pushed by the electric current at all, but is lifted again and again by the attraction of magnets for the armature coils of the motor.

A young Greek girl of Mytilene has discovered a method by which the punctured skin of a cocoons are turned into beautiful artificial flowers of natural colors and forms.

A lot of typewritten matter was stored in a slightly damp vault for six months. On removal the paper and gall ink signatures were in best of condition, but all trace of type writing had disappeared.

It is proposed in France to establish subterranean observatories by drilling miles into the earth with oil well machinery. In these the strata, temperature, and gasses at various depths would be studied.

There was nearly an entire number of electrical and gasoline motors in the National German Automobile exposition just closed in Berlin. With scarcely an exception the vehicles carried the motor in front, high above the axle. A new feature was rubber tires with steel soles.

The sixty horse power traction engines used on western ranches will pull simultaneously sixteen fourteen inch plows plowing twenty feet wide. The outfit will plow from forty to sixty acres per day, or will plow, drill, and harrow, all at one time, with properly arranged tools, from thirty-five to fifty acres per day.

An unusual number of serious illnesses and operations, especially for appendicitis, having occurred in ladies of the French nobility, a professor of the faculty of medicine asked the cause. He said, "It is all due to the present fashionable corsets, the pressure of which displaces the abdomen and impedes digestion."

## IN EXTREME PAIN.

"At that time I suffered nothing.

nor did I suffer until some days afterward. Indeed, although two or three of my men were almost dead from lack of food, by the time we reached the nearest settlement I really suffered very little.

"The only unpleasant sensations I can recall were occasional bad headaches, slight pains in the stomach, and now and then a feeling of faintness. At other times I felt exceptionally strong, although I had eaten hardly a scrap of food for days. "If I was to judge of my own feelings, I should say that the agonies of starvation are much exaggerated. But the sufferings of men were terrible enough. I asked one of them how he felt when he was lying on the ground one evening, too weak to move.

"Boss," he replied, "I'm full of devils clawin' at me inside."

"I gave the poor wretch a little brandy, but he declared it made him feel worse.

"Did not find that hunger in any way affected my mental powers. On the contrary, it seemed to improve them. I was able to take the keenest interest in my scientific work.

"Possibly the fact that I had something to occupy my mind saved me from suffering any more than the others did. The poor wretches had nothing to do but to think of food. I believe that was why they suffered so keenly."

Rudyard Kipling has experienced that form of starvation which is most common in great centers of population — living for weeks and months at a time on an insufficient amount of food. He has admitted that he tried it for the sake of experience, and in "The Light That Failed" he has described his feelings.

"It is not easy," writes Mr. Kipling, "for a man of catholic tastes and healthy appetites to exist for 24 hours on fifty shillings. Nor is it cheering to begin the experiment alone in all the

## LONGELINESS OF LONDON.

Dick paid seven shillings a week for his lodging, which left him rather less than a shilling a day for food and drink. Half a day's investigation and comparison brought him to the conclusion that sausages and mashed potatoes, twopence a plate, were the best food.

"Now, sausages once or twice a week for breakfast are not unpleasant. As lunch, even with mashed potatoes, they become monotonous. As dinner they are impudent. At the end of three days Dick loathed sausages, and, going forth, pawned his watch to revel on sheep's head, which is not as cheap as it looks, owing to the bones and the gravy."

"Then he returned to sausages and mashed potatoes. Then he confined himself entirely to mashed potatoes for a day, and was unhappy because of pain in his side. Then he pawned his waistcoat and his tie, and thought regretfully of money thrown away in times past.

"There are few things more edifying unto art than the actual belly-pinch of hunger, and Dick, in his few walks abroad — he did not care for exercise — it raised desires that could not be satisfied — found himself dividing mankind into two classes — those who looked as if they might give him something to eat, and those who looked otherwise.

"I never knew what I had to learn about the human face," he thought; and, as a reward of his thought, Providence caused a cab-driver at a sausage shop where Dick fed that night to leave half eaten a great chunk of bread. Dick took it — would have fought all the world for its possession — and it cheered him.

"The month dragged through at last, and, nearly prancing with impatience, he went to draw his money."

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

On many railways cement ties are displacing wooden ties.

The average age at death has increased from 18 years in the sixteenth century to 35 years in the present one.

Prof. Braun, of the University of Strassburg, has undertaken to head a room in Munich by a flash light in Nuremberg, 100 miles distant.

The trolley car is not drawn or pushed by the electric current at all, but is lifted again and again by the attraction of magnets for the armature coils of the motor.

A young Greek girl of Mytilene has discovered a method by which the punctured skin of a cocoons are turned into beautiful artificial flowers of natural colors and forms.

A lot of typewritten matter was stored in a slightly damp vault for six months. On removal the paper and gall ink signatures were in best of condition, but all trace of type writing had disappeared.

It is proposed in France to establish subterranean observatories by drilling miles into the earth with oil well machinery. In these the strata, temperature, and gasses at various depths would be studied.

There was nearly an entire number of electrical and gasoline motors in the National German Automobile exposition just closed in Berlin. With scarcely an exception the vehicles carried the motor in front, high above the axle. A new feature was rubber tires with steel soles.

The sixty horse power traction engines used on western ranches will pull simultaneously sixteen fourteen inch plows plowing twenty feet wide. The outfit will plow from forty to sixty acres per day, or will plow, drill, and harrow, all at one time, with properly arranged tools, from thirty-five to fifty acres per day.

An unusual number of serious illnesses and operations, especially for appendicitis, having occurred in ladies of the French nobility, a professor of the faculty of medicine asked the cause. He said, "It is all due to the present fashionable corsets, the pressure of which displaces the abdomen and impedes digestion."

## IN EXTREME PAIN.

"At that time I suffered nothing.

## SELL WIVES AND CHILDREN

### COMMON PRACTICE IN CHINA IN FAMINE TIMES.

Children Sell at the Rate of \$2 or \$2.50 for Every Year Year of Their Lives.

There is nothing surprising in the despatch from Hong Kong to the effect that in the famine district of southwest China men are selling their wives and children to prevent them from starving to death. Their purchasers supply them with food and the lives of the sellers of their own flesh and blood are also provided for the money they receive.

When Mr. Nichols arrived through the famine stricken province of Shensi he heard much of this practice. He wrote that however much Chinese parents might love their little ones, they could be induced to sell them when all were starving.

This practice marks the worst and last phase of famine horrors. There is always a market for children in China and the demand is usually far greater than the supply; for parents will not sell their children, as a rule, until they have suffered long through hunger.

We hear comparatively little of slavery in China. The fact is, however, that it is a time-honored institution. Housemaids and women in domestic service in the interior towns usually receive no wages. Unless they are married to their masters, they are the slaves of their masters, who purchase them when they are little girls.

## THE EXTREMEST POVERTY.

The inability to provide their family with food is the sole cause of the selling by fathers of children into bondage. Rich families often own these girls by the dozen and most families in easy circumstances have at least one slave among their servants. The slave state is for the women only temporary, their masters being obliged to provide them with a husband when they are of marriageable age, and as married women they cease to be slaves.

The absolute right of the father to sell his offspring into bondage is fully recognized by the law, but the descendants of slaves cannot always be held in bondage. Male slaves have a right before their thirtieth year to require their owners to find wives for them, and as heads of families they transmit the slave state only down to the fourth generation.

In all respects, except that they are in bondage they are treated, as a rule, like the other servants, receiving instruction in the schools, competing at the public examinations, and sometimes obtaining official appointments. In this case the owner is bound to permit them to redeem themselves and their families.

## A LATE DESPATCH.

A late despatch says that husbands are selling their wives as well as their children. It is permitted under the law for married women to be sold, but never as slaves. They are purchased only as wives by those who buy them.

When the famine was at its worst in Shensi, men in carts, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Sian-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in

When the famine was at its worst in Shensi, men in carts, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Sian-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in

When the famine was at its worst in Shensi, men in carts, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Sian-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in

When the famine was at its worst in Shensi, men in carts, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Sian-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in

When the famine was at its worst in Shensi, men in carts, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Sian-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in

When the famine was at its worst in Shensi, men in carts, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Sian-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in

When the famine was at its worst in Shensi, men in carts, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Sian-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in

When the famine was at its worst in Shensi, men in carts, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Sian-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in

When the famine was at its worst in Shensi, men in carts, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of Sian-fu. They were speculators whose business was the buying of children in

When the famine was at its worst in Shensi, men in carts, according to Mr. Nichols, appeared in the city of



# C.E. Parker

The Druggist, Guarantees It.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. C. E. Parker, the druggist, will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Price 35 cents.

## Stomach Troubles

If you have any trouble with your stomach, try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. You are certain to find them to be just what you need. They also cure biliousness and constipation. Price 25cts.

For sale by C. E. Parker.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN

Dentistry at the University of Toronto.

Graduate and Late Demonstrator in

the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

OFFICE—Over Parker's Drug Store.

Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.

GRADUATE MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

Late House Surgeon, Montreal General

Hospital; Resident Surgeon, Montreal

Maternity Hospital and Assistant in

the Hospital for the Diseases, Chicago.

Graduate Illinois State Board of Health, and

Member College of Physicians and Surgeons of

Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,

Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,

Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c.

OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.

HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

Toronto Medical College, Licentiate of

the College of Physicians and Surgeons, On

tario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Roulier's

former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVE

YANCER, &c. Office over Brown & Mc

Nease's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON,

BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Office—McGinnis Block, Cor. Front and

Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

JOHN S. BLACK.

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR

taking Affidavits. Office over the store

formerly occupied by G. L. Scott, Stirling.

STIRLING LODGE

NO. 239.

I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room

Conley block.

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

At 8 o'clock.

L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

PRACTITIONER GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, will visit Stirling

annually, the second and last Friday in

each month, until further notice.

The Dental Extracting, Vitalizing, Air, Gas, and

other dental improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction

and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott's House.

The Niagara camp will begin this

year on June 16th. Lord Dundonald

will visit each of the camps in succession.

Mr. Bickerdike believes that his anti-ciggare law will pass this session, and that their importation, manufacture, and sale will be absolutely prohibited.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. have been

doing all they can to support the bill,

and the proposal has already passed the

House in resolution form.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

The Story of a Night Ride on an

Egyptian Railroad.

"You can travel with perfect safety

on Egyptian railroads now," said an

English official, "but it was not always so.

There were times when it required

to save your throat from getting cut, as you will realize from a little experience that occurred to me. It was just before the fanatical outbreak of

1882. I had heard some ugly rumors,

but I had to go up by train one night

from Port Said to Ismailia. I was the

only European in the compartment.

Soon after we started an old Arab

sheik leaned over and calmly helped

himself to a couple of cigars that were

sticking out of my breast pocket.

I knew what meant, and I got a sort

of cold feeling along the spine, for just

then I caught the gleam of a dagger in

the hand of a man to the left of me. I

said nothing, but, opening my bag,

brought out a box of cigars and hand

ed them round. The Arabs emptied the

box. I smiled affably and lighted my

pipe, expecting every moment to be

knifed. They were right to one, and I

was unarmed. Suddenly the old sheik

reached from the rack a large knife he

had placed there. Then he leaned

across and, taking hold of the hand

that held the dagger, brought it into

view. Lifting it from the unresisting

fingers of his fellow Moslem, he tran

quilly cut two slices off the melon. He

handed me one and proceeded to eat

the other. Then my heart gave a jump,

and as I eagerly sucked at the fruit I

knew I was safe, for we had eaten to

gether. But I didn't get to Ismailia that

night.

"How was that?" inquired a listener.

"Because," said he, "they murdered

the engine driver, the stoker and every

other European in the train."

## LAW AND THE LADY

By MARTHA  
McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

Copyright, 1902, by T. C. McClure

reine in hand, her cheeks twin damask roses, her eyes dancing with mischief. "Who have you got there?" the squire demanded, restrained from explosive laughter by the clean innocence of the girl's face. Billy groaned, "Why don't you ask who's got me?" he said. "I'm just a-dyin' ter tell you her name's Anne Blair, and—she wants you ter marry me ter per' fore ever her pappy can ketch her."

"And be quick! That's pap, a whoopin' now—up at top of the red hill," Anne supplemented. The squire fished out the license, scribbled the requisite for ten seconds, cleared his throat and went through the marriage ceremony without drawing breath. There was need of haste—the whoops came louder, shriller, more savage. At the "pronounce you man and wife" Billy let out a whoop on his own account.

"You'll b'ar witness—I was ketched and tied—won't you, squire?" he asked joyously, snatching himself loose and tumbling out of the buggy to hug his bride.

Somewhat mystified, the squire scowled hard at Billy. "I always liked your bashfulness, young man," he said severely, "but this is carryin' it a little too far. No gentleman ever permits it to be said that his bride marries him whether or no."

"Lord knows I was willin' and anxious," Billy protested. "But you see the ole man hated the looks o' me."

"Shut up! Thar be comes!" Anne said half tremulously. With a great rush and roar old man Blair and three more hard riders swooped down upon them. The old man made to seize Anne and swing her up before him. Billy stood valiantly forward, caught the swooping arm and said sturdily: "Too late, Mr. Blair! I can't span' my wife! Ef you'd dared ter marry my girl, I'd send you ter the penitentiary fer abduction. It's twenty years, ain't it, squire, fer runnin' off with a girl under eighteen?" the furious father demanded.

A great light dawned on the squire. He nodded emphatically, but said, with a dry laugh: "That's the law, but ef I was you, Joe Blair, I wouldn't try ter make out a case. Billy Epperson is o' full age—free, white and twenty-one. Nobody can't be teched fer runnin' away with him, and I'm bound fer swear, ef you put me on the stand, that he's the one abducted. Better shake hands all round and come on ter my house. I'm bound ter give an fare for the prettiest and the grittiest little gal in the county."

### The Problem Solved.

When the man with the penchant for mathematics boarded a Twenty-third street cross town car, he was inclined to be controversial. He had something on his mind, and he wanted to unbend himself.

"If a man is on a car going north or south and he strikes a sudden curve going east or west, which way does he go?" he asked.

The men on the back platform to whom the question was addressed didn't want to commit themselves. One little dried up man who had charge of a laundry basket full of clothes suggested that the passenger would go northeast or southwest.

"That's because you don't know anything about tangents," interrupted the mathematician. "Now, if a man is on a car going east or west and he strikes a curve going north or south, or vice versa?"

Just then the cross town car gave a sudden jerk and swept out of the tracks of the Lexington avenue line near Broadway. The mathematical man bumped against the conductor, careened off the rear railing and landed in the basket of clothes. When he was assisted to his feet, he said with the air of a man who suffered to make a discovery for science:

"I guess I was wrong. He hits all the points of the compass."—New York Press.

### No Gentleman Is Impolite.

It is a good thing to remember in these days of hurry and bustle, of competition and business excitement, that politeness, which costs nothing, may often result in substantial benefits. It never pays to be rude, no matter whether the rudeness is to a man of influence or to a pauper. In the one case the rudeness may be followed by unpleasant material consequences; in the other one must feel a loss of respect, and self respect is a valuable asset.

There are plenty of opportunities for politeness in this whirling city of affairs. In the street car, at the theater, in crowded office buildings, in the streets themselves, you demonstrate several times a day whether you are a gentleman or a boor. And it is quite beside the mark to say that one has no time to bow and scrape to do this little thing and that little thing. One always has time or ought always to have time for at least a pleasant look, a kindly word, a friendly action. No gentleman ever forgets his good manners.—New York Press.

### The Genesis of the Cravat.

Cravats date from the invasion of the Croats into French territory during the Thirty Years' war. The French termed these invaders "Cravates," and a freak of fashion made their somewhat clumsy neck gear popular about 1636.

The fancy must have spread very rapidly for we find lace cravats with broad ends hanging in front replacing the wide collars of the cavaliers during the earlier stages of the civil war in England. Charles II. made white cravats a part of the uniform of his Life and Dragoon guards.

The polony period of the cravat was early in the eighteenth century, when these articles were made of the very finest lace and were so expensive that even the richest of fashionable young men could not afford to have more than two of them in their wardrobes.

### Bonaparte and the Violets.

Bonaparte having on his departure for the Island of Elba promised his confidential friends to return in the violet season, his adherents adopted the above simple flower as a rallying signal. "Corporal Violet" became their favorite toast, and each was distinguished by a gold ring with a violet in enamel and the motto, "Elle parapra au printemps!" (It will appear again in spring.) As soon as it became generally known that he had landed at Frejus a multitude of the women of Paris were seen with baskets full of these flowers, which were purchased and worn by his friends without exciting the least suspicion. It was customary on meeting any one thus decorated to ask, "Almez vous la violette?" (Do you like the violet?) when, if they answered, "Oui" (yes), it was certain the party was not a confederate. But if the reply was "Elle bien" (well) they recognized an adherent and completed the sentence, "Elle parapra au printemps!"

### Path Breaker For Lightning.

In the "Annales der Physik" there is a paper by Herr Walter on the genesis of lightning in which he shows that lightning flashes are preceded by minor flashes, which, as it were, feel the way and mark the course for the major flash or flashes. Something of the kind is also observed in electric sparks. The path, once marked, is utilized for further discharges; hence photographs of lightning taken with a moving camera may show more than one flash. One picture shows three main flashes at intervals of .0177 and .0489 parts of a second between. Of course to the eye they seemed one flash. Another picture showed five flashes lasting altogether a quarter of a second. Although signs of an alternating discharge were seen on one picture, it may be taken for granted that as a rule lightning is a series of continuous discharges from cloud to earth.

### Had No Money to Burn.

"I worked for John D. Rockefeller once," says a Boston landscape gardener. "One morning I was out in the ground doing some work among the plants and flowers, and as I worked I smoked. Pretty soon the old man strolled out that way and when he came up to where I was said in a quiet way, 'I never had any money to burn.' I didn't tumble for a second, and he stood there looking at me. 'I have managed to put away a few dollars,' he continued, 'but I never had any money to burn.' It came to me all at once what he meant, and I threw the cigar away. Next morning when he came around there I wasn't smoking. He came up with a smile on his face and said, 'Well, the stove isn't going to day.'

### Hard to Answer.

A Chicago dentist tells this story: "Some years ago a young woman recently from the Emerald Isle called at my office to have some dental work done. I examined her teeth and found that among them was one so badly wasted that it was not worth filling. I told her this. 'How long,' she asked, 'do you think it would last if it were filled?' 'I have no idea,' I replied. 'Not very long anyway.' 'Well, how long do you think?' she persisted. 'I can't say,' I returned. 'I would not guarantee it for any length of time.' Still anxious and determined to secure a favorable and definite answer, she asked, 'Will it last longer than you think it will?'

### Theory and Practice.

Here is a good story from the collection of a German school inspector. The pupils were being examined on the subject of personal hygiene. A boy was asked, "What have you to do in order to keep your teeth sound and white?" "Clean them," was the prompt reply. "When ought you to clean them?" "Morning, noon and night." "What are they to be cleaned with?" "With a toothbrush." "Very good. Have you a toothbrush?" "No, sir." "Has your father a toothbrush?" "No, sir." "Has your mother a toothbrush?" "No, sir." "But how do you know about the use of toothbrushes?" "We sell them, sir."

### Astrology and War.

It has been stated on what is said to be good authority that a representative of the Prussian government asked of a French astrologer the proper time to pick a quarrel with France. After carefully comparing horoscopes of high officials he answered that any hour in the afternoon as near to as possible mid-way between the 9th and 14th of July, 1870. On the 11th of July, William snubbed Benedict, the French emissary, and on the 12th friendly relations ceased.

### Overmatched.

"Now, witness," said the lawyer, "Can you say that your hearing is good?" "Yes, sir."

"How good? Give me an illustration."

"Can you hear my watch tick?"

"No, sir. It's three days since I saw you going into the pawnshop, and the watch must have run down by this time."

### A Bright Student.

At a medical college some students were being questioned in anatomy, and one of them was asked, "What muscles have their origin in the popliteal space?" The bright student promptly replied, "Well, there's that one with the durned long name, and I don't remember the other two."

It was the oscillation of a chandelier in a cathedral that suggested to Galilie the use of the pendulum, and about the year 1639 he applied it to clocks.

It isn't what a man has, but what he does with it, that counts.—Comfort.

### Loud Professions.

Uncle Reuben says: "I want to grow old without growin' cynical, but I nebber hear a man beginnin' to talk 'bout his conscience an' his old wife without lookin' to see how much cotton he has mixed wid de wool."

The average man is so helpless in picking out what belongs to him that it is a constant surprise to his wife to see how much cotton he has mixed wid de wool."

The average man is so helpless in picking out what belongs to him that it is a constant surprise to his wife to see how much cotton he has mixed wid de wool."

The average man is so helpless in picking out what belongs to him that it is a constant surprise to his wife to see how much cotton he has mixed wid de wool."

The average man is so helpless in picking out what belongs to him that it is a constant surprise to his wife to see how much cotton he has mixed wid de wool."

The average man is so helpless in picking out what belongs to him that it is a constant surprise to his wife to see how much cotton he has mixed wid de wool."

The average man is so helpless in picking out what belongs to him that it is a constant surprise to his wife to see how much cotton he has mixed wid de wool."

The average man is so helpless in picking out what belongs to him that it is a constant surprise to his wife to see how much cotton he has mixed wid de wool."

The average man is so helpless in picking out what belongs to him that it is a constant surprise to

# Red Heart and A Tale of the Black Arrow Rolling Wave

## CHAPTER XV.

Half fascinated, I was continuing to gaze at Vizard's face in the mirror when I felt a touch on my shoulder, and, looking round, caught Kennard's warning eye.

"Don't give yourself away like that," he whispered. "Go out on the platform. I will join you directly and bring your refreshment to you. He has not seen you yet. I think."

I slipped quietly from the counter out on to the dimly lighted platform, and waited anxiously for Kennard's coming in the darkest corner I could find. He was longer than I expected, but when he did appear I was able to guess from his manner that something important had occurred.

"I have been picking pockets. I will explain the plunder—you eat," was the astonishing remark with which he handed me a packet of sandwiches and a flask of wine. The moment I had relieved him of the proverber he walked to the nearest flickering gasjet and proceeded to scrutinize what looked like several visiting cards. When he had held them all up to the light in turn, and turned them over and over again, he came back to me, his keen eyes twinkling brightly in the gloom.

"I have scored one against them at last," he said, "but there is no time to tell you now, for here comes the train. Stand well back in the shadow. We must be guided by circumstances on the journey, but if by any chance I am separated from you, make the best of your way to Naples, and wait for the ship. Once out of Genoa, at the first opportunity you may safely resume your own character again. Ah! there comes Vizard from the bullet; he must be confident of your going south, for he is making straight for that first-class carriage without any attempt to watch the passengers. Come this way."

The train had clanked itself to a standstill, and the usual scramble for seats began. Vizard went to a carriage nearly opposite the refreshment-room, and as I followed Kennard to a third-class compartment nearer the engine I saw that he had already seated himself in a corner and began to read a paper as though not at all interested in surroundings. Kennard chose a compartment in which three Italians of the peasant class were travelling, and he paused on the step to say in a whisper that for the present I had better remain dumb.

We started without further incident, and my companion was soon chattering in their own tongue to the Italians, explaining, as I guessed from his gestures towards myself and from the sympathetic glances thrown at me, the nature of my supposed infirmity. At Chiavari, an hour after starting, one of our fellow-travellers left the carriage, and thence onwards as far as Spezia, which we reached at two o'clock in the morning, we were alone with an old woman and her son. As the train steamed into Spezia they, too, made preparations for departure, and I looked forward to being able to indulge in the relief of speech during the rest of the journey.

When the train had stopped and the Italians had got out, Kennard also rose from his seat.

"Keep your seat," he said. "There is a five-minutes' wait here, and I want to try an experiment."

He disappeared among the crowd on the platform, and I sat in the far corner, hoping that at that early hour no strangers would get in. Four of the five minutes had passed when the sight of Vizard strolling slowly along the line of carriages caused me to shrink back and shade my face with my hand. But peeping between my fingers I saw that he kept his eyes straight in front, and showed no sign of interest in the compartment as he went by. Half a minute later he

reappeared, going towards the carriage he had entered at Genoa, and a few seconds after Kennard rejoined me, jumping in just as the train was beginning to move.

"I wanted to test him, to see if he had penetrated my disguise or could recognize me as the 'General Waldo' whom he saw on board when he was a stowaway steward," said the detective, pulling up the window and seating himself opposite. "He doesn't know me from Adam."

"He passed this carriage while you were gone," I said.

"Quite so, and it is very probable that he spotted you, if he did not know me. I am most anxious that he should not discover that you are accompanied by the sham chaplain who assisted you escape. He has probably been informed of that episode, and my identity must be puzzling him not a little."

"When Zavertal got back to the ship and found 'General Waldo' missing he would begin to suspect, would he not?" I said.

"He might if he knew what had since occurred on shore," replied Kennard, "but there has been no means of communication between the two as yet. It is even possible that Vizard, having heard of me from the doctor, may guess whence the opposition to their schemes arises, but he has no personal knowledge of me, and I want to keep my character of 'Waldo' unsuspected by them, so that I may use it again if necessary. That he has not recognized me in my present get-up as that same twaddling old fool is very certain, for I tried him pretty high. I put my head in at his carriage window and asked him if there was anything I could do for him—pretending to be a station tout, you know. Here is pretty good evidence that he has not seen us in company, and that he does not remember me as a man he has seen before."

Kennard put into my hands a scrap of paper on which were pencilled the words "Nathan & Co., London," followed by a queer jumble of letters that conveyed nothing to me.

"It is a cypher telegram," explained Kennard. "He had no time to send it himself, and gave me a couple of lire to despatch it for him. He could hardly have furnished a higher proof of confidence in my being what I professed to be, and the incident is moreover useful as showing collusion between him and the owners of the Queen of Night. If we only had the key to that cypher what a lot of trouble it would save us. But perhaps I may put my hand on it some day."

"At Genoa you said something about picking pockets," I said, wondering if ever a plain sailor had got pitchforked into such a strange tangle before.

"Yes," was the reply, "I thought that the end justified the means, and I took the liberty of relieving Mr. Vizard of a portion of the contents of his ticket-pocket. I have told you already that I believe we have a gang of dangerous criminals to deal with, and I had cabled from Genoa to a friend in London for certain information that might help me. What I took from Vizard's pocket, however, confirms my view without making it necessary for me to wait for my friend's reply. Unfortunately, my discovery only hints vaguely at the powerful combination arrayed against us without pointing directly to the nature or method of their designs. Still less is there any proof of crime, committed or contemplated, that would enable us to call in the power of the law."

I saw that for some reason he was not desirous of imparting to me exactly what it was that he had gathered from the cards which I had seen him examining, and I forbore to question him on the subject.

"The Black Arrow pierces the Red Heart no more!" he cried, and dashing past me sprang out, two seconds after Vizard with a bitter curse had disappeared in the darkness.

In another minute the train had gathered speed, and I was alone in the carriage—bait of friend and foe.

(To Be Continued.)

## "BOXING" THE UPPER AIR

500 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Life is Impossible at a Height of More Than 6½ Miles Above the Earth.

The smoke from the great volcanoes in the other hemisphere constantly blows to the west, showing that the trade wind in that part of the world is a current at least 15,000 ft. thick. On the Peak of Tenerife the clouds which form against its summit stream off in a direction contrary to that of the wind at sea-level. The curious fact has been noted that the mean lower limit of this anti-trade wind is greater in summer than in winter. In October it sinks to 6,000 feet; in May it is 9,000 feet.

But in these islands, and in most other places, there are no mountain peaks sufficiently lofty to give simi-

lar information about the upper air currents. In any case, what mountain tell in a very small portion of the information we want about the great air area, at the bottom of which we live.

Man has sounded the utmost depths of the ocean, but sounding the air is a far more difficult problem. We shall probably never know for certain how deep the atmosphere is. A few years ago forty miles was supposed to be its limit. At present it is fairly certain that there is some air as much as 500 miles from the earth's surface. This information has been gained by

### WATCHING METEORS.

Since it is impossible for man to sustain life at a height of more than six and a half miles above the earth, weather experts have taken to the use of small trial balloons, which carry no passenger, but several self-registering instruments, by means of which the temperature, pressure, and amount of moisture in the air are automatically recorded. Up till recently these balloons were made of silk, and cost \$125 each. Now, however, it has been found that varnished paper does equally well. Small balloons of paper cost only \$12.50, just one-tenth of the expense of the silk.

One of these trial balloons, sent up recently by M. de Bort, director of the Trappes Observatory, reached the amazing height above the earth of 45,000 feet, and its thermometer was found to register a cold of 102 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, which is about 20 degrees below the extreme of Polar winter weather.

More than \$2,000 was the price paid for a small trial balloon recently purchased by the French Meteorological Department, for the purpose of testing the weather of the Sahara. As the trip is expected to last four or five days, the instruments are all fitted with elaborate clockwork machinery to operate them for five days. Also a camera is carried, with a long strip of film. It is so arranged that an exposure will be made once

### ONCE EVERY QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

Leakage of gas is to be balanced by water ballast. A ball hangs below the car, and whenever it touches ground a valve is opened, and a certain amount of water released.

Among the many curious facts discovered by the use of balloons is the point that at a certain height the temperature no longer falls, but remains constant—or, indeed, sometimes rises. The point of greatest cold is, in winter, about 30,000 feet; in summer, about 35,000 feet. At and above this height it appears that violent winds are quite unknown. The air currents flow on steadily and quietly.

Balloons being expensive and very unreliable, as it is impossible to construct a gas envelope that will not leak, the latest invention for probing the air is the box-kite. The American meteorologists rely almost entirely upon kite observations. Professor W. L. Moore began in 1898 the most complete survey of the upper air ever undertaken. A number of different stations were equipped with kites, and self-recording instruments were sent up every day when possible.

The Blue Hill Observatory has the biggest kite. It contains 70 square feet of surface, and its pull in a breeze is fully 100 pounds. No man could manage it, so a steam windlass is used, which unreels and reels in against the steel wire which holds the kite. This wire is no thicker than a pin, but will stand

### A STRAIN OF 300 POUNDS.

The meteorograph which these kites carry contains no fewer than five self-registering instruments, yet weighs only two pounds. It is chiefly made of aluminum. When it is wished to attain great heights, a team of kites is used. By using three on the same wire, a height of 12,000 feet has been reached frequently; and once 15,000 feet, or more than three miles above sea-level, was attained.

Many points of great interest have been discovered by kites. The Blue Hill kite, when the sea breeze is blowing, as ends 1,200 feet, and then invariably changes its direction. Above that height a contrary current is blowing.

Everyone has noticed the little fluffy cumulus clouds which fly up readily across a summer sky. These have been discovered, exercise always a strong upward pull. When a kite approaches a cloud of this sort, it makes a tremendous jump upwards. Temperature readings secured by kites prove to us that the layers of hot air during the great heats of summer are usually no more than 500 feet thick—that is, on the hottest day an ascent of 500 feet only would place one in a comfortable temperature. The layer of chilled air which causes frost in winter, is usually far thicker, yet on several occasions a thermometer set up in the ground has been covered with snow and ice has recorded a temperature 10 degrees to 15 degrees above freezing point at a height of 2,000 feet. —London Annex.

## ON THE FARM.

### SHALLOW CULTIVATION.

The practice of shallow cultivation may be carried too far. The depth of the soil much exceeds much to do with the water conserved in the soil. Prof. King found that shallow soil inch deep did not keep as much water in the soil as a much two inches deep, and a much two inches deep conserved less moisture than a much three inches deep.

The principle of conserving soil moisture by cultivation is to produce a mulch of loose, mellow soil which breaks the rise of capillary water to the surface. The loose soil acts as a blanket not only to keep the water in but to keep the dry, hot air out, or from coming in contact with the moist soil, thus preventing evaporation and retaining the moisture in the firm soil beneath the blanket of mellow soil. A thick blanket should be more effective than a thin blanket. However, very deep cultivation may cause a waste of moisture in the surface soil, because the loosened part dries out, and the roots, also, would have less feeding ground in the richest part of the soil.

The first cultivation of corn, potatoes or any other crop should be shallow rather than deep, as is often recommended, and the latter cultivation should be deeper. A thin mulch will retain the moisture during the moist, cool weather of spring, but later in the season when the hot, dry days of July and August come, a deep mulch is necessary in order to keep the soil from drying out.

Shallow cultivation early in the season is also favorable to the quick warming of the soil. Loose soil is not a good heat conductor and more heat can reach the firm soil through a thin mulch than through a thick one. The weeds are also killed by early shallow cultivation better than by deep cultivation.

We cannot control the rainfall, but we can, when we have learned what they are, practice such systems of cultivation and rotation of crops as will conserve sufficient moisture in the soil to produce profitable crops in very dry seasons.

### STUDY OF WEEDS.

In the great war against weeds, it is of the utmost importance that farmers become familiar with their distinctive peculiarities as to habits of growth and the general appearance of the plants and their seed, so that they may be able to adopt suitable measures for fighting them.

Like all other plants, weeds are classified according to their length of life, as annuals, biennials, and perennials. Annuals, as their name implies, exhaust themselves in a single season. They are of two classes: winter annuals and summer annuals. The first named variety spring up in the fall and live over winter, producing seed early in the summer; while the summer annuals spring up, grow and die during the same season. Biennials, although existing two years, only produce one crop of seed. During the first year they devote their energy to the production of seed-making materials, which are stored up in a dry taproot. The second year, the plant develops more fully, matures seed, and dies.

Perennials, like biennials, produce neither flower nor seed the first year. Unlike biennials, however, they yield repeated crops during succeeding seasons. There are two classes of this variety of weeds. One having creeping or underground stems, by which the plant spreads, and another which has an ordinary root, but does not multiply by that means. To this class belong bulbous and taproot perennials. Although a knowledge as to whether the life-history of a weed extends over one, two or more years may be of great value when methods of eradication are being considered, it must be remembered that annuals, for example, differ very much in the amount of labor necessary to destroy them. Each weed should be known, and in this country where they are alarmingly on the increase, an effort should be made to encourage public school pupils to become interested in this work.

### SOWING CLOVER SEED.

The quantity of the seed depends upon the condition of land, writes Mr. A. A. Berry. Where clover is dead and soil inoculated with clover bacteria, much less seed will be required and the stand is more easily obtained. Eight to 15 pounds of an acre of either straight clover, or clover and timothy or standard

## Nervous Diseases CURED BY Munyon's Nerve Cure.



"I believe that more than 90 per cent of business failures can be traced to ill-health," Munyon.

Nervous disorders, especially among women, are becoming very prevalent. In their train are found insomnia, melancholia, neurasthenia, epilepsy and insanity. I feel proud to think that in my Nerve Cure I have supplied a perfect boon to suffering humanity, and one that will live in the hearts and lives of the people long after I am gone. If you are troubled with nervousness, if you cannot sleep, if you feel irritable, if you are weak and exhausted, I most earnestly ask you to try my Nerve Cure.

### MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Nerve Cure relieves stomach distress instantly. Price 25c. Munyon's Pleur Ointment perfectly cures all forms of piles. Price 25c. Prof. Munyon, Philadelphia, U.S.A., containing details of sickness, will be answered. Write for free advice as to treatment will be given.

kinds of grasses. When clover and grass catch easily, use a nurse crop. Sow on fall wheat as soon as the soil is in condition in the spring, and follow with harrow having the teeth slanting. Do not be afraid of tearing out and damaging the plants.

If a spring nurse crop is used, sow early spring wheat. Champion oats, beardless barley or speltz. They are all early and off the ground in time to give the young clover a start. Sow with grain and cultivate twice when that is the best way of putting in small grain. The clover seed should be in the ground, not on top. The plant will stand both drought and severe winters better from seed that is in the ground the proper distance. Alfalfa is best to sow on finely prepared seedbed, the last of April, without nurse crop. I believe very strongly in mixed grasses for both hay and pasture. All the different grasses will afford much more pasture and longer pasture than if just one kind is used.

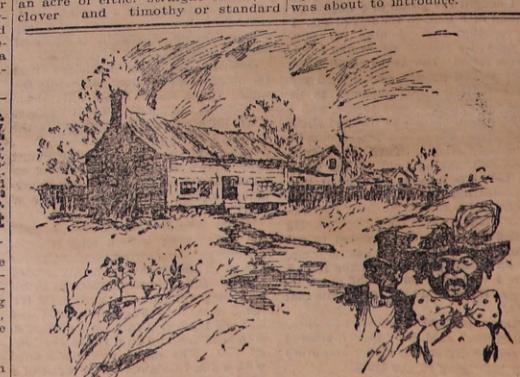
### THAT "COWY" SMELL.

Many persons very justifiably object to the stable odor which seems always present with some people, more particularly with those who persist in milking with wet hands. This is unnecessary, though not infrequently it declines to yield to ordinary soap and water, thereby increasing the annoyance. Not long since we heard of a remedy which is reputed to be satisfactory and which is certainly simplicity itself. Some genius had the happy thought—sort of homeopathic notion—that one odor might kill another and being itself less persistent, thereby get him rid of both. This idea is simply to smoke your hands and parts of the person affected; use any material that will smoke after you deaden the blaze. Let it run over the hands and clothing and it will change the odor to that of whatever material you use. The smoke from a splint of any kind of wood or dry weed, or some kind of herb, or, if you are a smoker, your cigar or pipe, will do it and you have their odor instead of that stable odor.

What would leave the most pleasant odor would be the smoke from a splint of hickory or sassafras wood. The smoke smell thereby becomes less and less after contact with the air and for good clothing which smells of the stable is certainly a thing to be advised.

Mrs. Gayboy (sororily) — "What did you get home last night?" Gayboy (cautiously) — "Oh, a little after dark." "After dark? Why, it was daylight when you came in." "Well, isn't that after dark?"

"My friends," said a politician the other day, with a burst of ingenuous eloquence, "I will be honest—The terrific outburst of applause which followed this remark entirely upset the point which the orator was about to introduce.



Miss Johnson—Was you evah in a fight, Mistah Jackson? Mr. Jackson—Yo' seems to disremember dat I'm a widower, Miss Johnson.

# THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 85

## HATS.



## SHIRTS.

HAVE YOU TRIED A

### Tooke Shirt?

If you have you will never buy any other. They never fail to fit and they are reliable.

We don't have to say they are just as good to make them go.

### LOOK UP

and see if you want any of these:

Neckwear, Socks,  
Collars, Cuffs, Stockings,  
Underwear, Garters,  
Suspenders, Belts,  
Sweaters, Jerseys,  
Smocks, Overalls,  
Pants, Vests, Working Shirts  
Boys' Suits, Men's Suits.

Then see our stock at

**FRED. T. WARD'S,**  
YOUR TAILOR & OUTFITTER.

We want your Eggs at 11c. doz.

## IN THE MIDST OF HOUSECLEANING.

Something to renew the old in LACE CURTAINS, from the low price of 25c. pair and upwards. We have a very fine range in patterns and best quality.

FRILLED CURTAIN NETS, in prices from 15c. to 50c. yd.

Damask Curtains, Chenille Curtains, Tapestry Curtains—mostly anything you may desire.

CARPET RUGS AND MATS in large quantities.

LINOLEUM, 4 yds. wide, extra heavy, \$2.40 yd.

HOSIERY—Useless for us to talk about them. They sell themselves.

WHITE UNDERWEAR—We have a larger assortment than ever and no trouble to suit you.

TOWELS AND TOWELLING, pure linen—Our prices are right and a great many to choose from.

HEADWEAR for the Children in Muslin Hoods and Tams. We give this our special attention and try to suit you all.

DRESS MUSLINS—It will soon be time to talk about this and when deciding where you are going, don't forget that we have a very fine assortment and that it will pay you to buy it here, where you can always do the best.

Laces and Insertions to match.

MEN'S OVERALLS in all the different makes, from 50c. pr. Men's Sox, 4 pair for 25c.

MEN'S WATERPROOF COATS from the price of \$2.00. A few left. Come early they are going fast and will soon be gone.

GROCERIES—Don't forget we always have a full and fresh stock, and Spices all pure.

The Ladies' friend, Silver Soap, for cleaning Silverware, 10c. cake.

Butter wanted, highest price paid. Paying 11c. for Eggs.

## C. F. STICKLE.

## CALDER'S for Fine Jewelry.

It is generally conceded that we have the largest stock and the handsomest assortment of RINGS to be found anywhere in town. Any taste may be satisfied and fancy pleased.

We know JEWELRY as a grocer knows flour. This knowledge enables us to buy right and guarantees right prices to you. We invite comparison of our stock and prices with others.

**W. H. CALDER,**  
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

See our Champion Fountain Pens at \$1.00, guaranteed.

## Solid and Progressive

That ANOTHER YEAR of very substantial Progress has been experienced by

## The Mutual Life of Canada

will appear evident from the following:

Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,878
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1902	\$34,467,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,507
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696

The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811.

**S. BURROWS,**  
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

## The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

### FINE PRINTING

AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

### Victoria Park Meeting.

A meeting of the subscribers to Victoria Park was held on Tuesday eve., April 28th. On motion Col. J. Earl Halliwell was elected Chairman and W. A. Parker, Secretary, pro tem. Members present, Col. J. Earl Halliwell, W. A. Parker, Jas. Boldrick, L. Meiklejohn, T. A. Eggleton, G. E. Thrasher, Rev. S. S. Burns, G. E. Kennedy, Geo. Lagrow, Chas. E. Parker, Fred. T. Ward.

On motion Fred. T. Ward was elected Secretary-Treasurer. Minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion confirmed.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year:—Jas. Boldrick, Chairman; Geo. Lagrow, C. E. Parker, L. Meiklejohn and Fred. T. Ward. This directorate was authorized to transact all business in connection with the management of matters connected with the park during the year and report at the next annual meeting, which it was decided to hold on the fourth Friday of March in each year, and notice of such meeting to be called by notice in the News-Argus.

The following committee was appointed to act with a committee from the Horticultural Society, in reference to making improvements:—Jas. Boldrick, Chas. E. Parker and Geo. Lagrow.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—That this meeting wishes to express its hearty appreciation of the kindly interest taken by the Horticultural Society in devoting time and money in the improvement of the park, and suggest that their directors act in conjunction with our directors in beautifying the park.

The Secretary of the society G. G. Thrasher being present, was directed to convey the same to the President and members of the Horticultural Society. Meeting adjourned.

The directors of the park would ask, that while the park is retained as a play ground, that every precaution be taken against damaging the trees.

**FRED. T. WARD, Sec.**

### Mr. Carnegie's Advice.

Put all your eggs into one basket, and then watch that basket.

Do not be particular; take what the gods offer.

Instead of the question, "What must I do for my employer?" substitute, "What can I do?"

You will often hear the false axiom, "Obey orders if you break owners." Don't you do it. Always break orders to save owners.

Remember President Garfield's doctrine: "The richest heritage a young man can be born to is poverty."

Do not forget that liquor and speculation are the Scylla and Charybdis of the young man's business sea, and endorsement his rock ahead.

It is a great mistake to think that the man who works all the time wins. Have your amusements.

There is always a "boom" in brains; cultivate that crop.

If tempted to speculate, say to the tempter that you would prefer to go to a well-conducted house where they cheat fair.

An honest day's work well performed is not a bad sort of prayer.

I would almost as soon leave a young man a curse as burden him with the almighty dollar.

All pure coins have their counterfeits; the counterfeit of business is speculation.

It would be a great mistake for the community to shoot the millionaires, for they are the bees that make the most honey and contribute most to the hive.

Family influence passes for nothing.

True education can be obtained outside the schools; genius is not an indigenous plant in the groves academic, but a wild flower found in the woods all by itself.

Nobly in the world wants to keep down ability. Everybody has an outstretched hand for it.

Many men are to be met with in this life who would have been great and successful had the world rated them at the value they placed upon themselves.

On goes the scientist, pulling from the universe star after star, numbering and naming and proclaiming them, delving into the earth and aging it, giving each successive age a birthday, looking into the elements, and receiving answer there. But to-morrow, oh, scientist, to-morrow what?

On goes the Premier of the Empire, on to the plans of his brief day, his great ships, his great ideas; but to-morrow, oh, pilgrim Premier, to-morrow, what?

On goes the rich man on to his carriage, on to his great house, on, merging, planning, and combining, and gaining; but to-morrow, oh, rich man, to-morrow, what?

On goes the scientist, pulling from the universe star after star, numbering and naming and proclaiming them, delving into the earth and aging it, giving each successive age a birthday, looking into the elements, and receiving answer there. But to-morrow what?

And I notice as these lesser play-day pilgrims go to this golden Canadian West they go prepared as those who go to a strange land. And I ask of the King, of the Premier, of the rich man, of the scientist, and of the mournful souls, are we going unprepared, for methinks to-night I hear the footfall of a whole world marching, and as I ask what of to-morrow, men, what of to-morrow? there is no certain answer.

### A Gentleman.

None but college-bred are gentleman.—Mrs. Astor.

What is a gentleman? A man who reads, and perhaps can speak some French, some German, a little Greek?

A proud product of a costly school—

Sometimes a sage or sometimes a fool?

A man who by nature is rude or gruff,

But who boasts a degree—is that a gentleman?

Is that a gentleman?

What of the men who paved

Their way through life on a noble plane

And built on virtue what the world needs,

And what of the men who loved mankind

With all the strength of a courtly mind,

And lived alone for the good in life,

Angels of peace in a world of strife,

Their virtues all self-taught?

What of the man who dried

The tears that welled from a broken

heart

And gave the failure another start,

Or lent his hand, in their deep distress,

To those who'd swoon in the mighty

Is there no place for this gentle man

Within this very exclusive clan?

Must he remain outside?

Show me the simple man

Whose gentle speech is a soothng balm

To aching hearts, and whose quiet, calm

And gentle manners dispel the cloud

That hangs o'er life like a gloomy shroud

What boots where he got it? Why hunt

for the source?

He may have omitted the college course

And yet be a gentleman.

Baltimore "News."

## "Sterling Hall."

Headquarters for Reliable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

## A BIGGER AND BETTER STOCK.

We feel confident that there is assembled at "Sterling Hall" the largest and best stock of General Dry Goods, Housefurnishings and Men's Wear ever offered in this town to May buyers. We also think we have lots of good things to charm the most particular, and are anxious to give you the best of our good buying.

## WINDOW WONDERS.

We have had an open eye to newness in Window Draperies. Hence comes a fine line of Lace Curtains in Nottingham and Swiss Nets in Floral and Battenburg effects, at 25c. to \$5.00 per pair.

Ruffled Bobbinets, in plain and dotted muslins, and plain and dotted nets, at 15c., 20c., 25c. and 35c. per yd.

Also, a full line of Scrims, Fancy Colored Muslins, Sash Curtains, Muslins and Laces, and Battenburg Door Panels.

## COTTON HOSE.

Purse pleasers, in extra heavy, full sizes, at 10c. pr. in Hermsdorf dyed, full sizes, 2 pairs for 25c.

## STRAW HATS.

Ready to fit the Boys and Girls with Sailors and Turbans at 15c. to 75c.

## LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Our stock in this line is very complete in all lines. Beauty and worth go hand in hand to win your approval. Have a look.

PARASOLS—Ready for sunshine and marked at a low margin, 50c. to \$5.

## BARGAIN SUITS.

Come in for a fine opportunity to fit yourself either with the best that are made in Fine Worsted or cheap Tweed Suits. In either case you will be pleased. No sacrifice in quality, only in the price. We have special bargains in Tweed Suits at \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00, regular \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$7.50. All sizes.

## RAGLAN RAINCOATS.

Six Bargain Coats, in Oxford Grey, sizes 38, 40, 42, regular \$7.00 for \$5.00.

## SHIRTS.

It's a pleasure to sell our "Crescent" brand Fine Colored Shirts. There's solid worth in every one. The fit, the make and the colorings are perfect.

Prices, 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

5 lbs. Village Biscuit for 25c. 3 cans Good Salmon for 25c.

Baking Butter, 10c. lb. Compound Lard, 12c. lb.

4 lbs. Cleaned Currants for 25c.

## W. R. MATHER.

## New Shoes at Reasonable Prices.

## The Latest and Best SHOE DRESSING.

Repairing done neatly. Rips sewed free.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for goods.

**J. W. BROWN,**  
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

## Flour, Bran and Shorts.

We have received another supply of FLOUR, BRAN and SHORTS, which we are selling at Close Prices for Cash.

The quantity of Flour which we sell daily convinces us of the quality.

## GROCERY SPECIALS.

6 lbs. Taploca for 25c.

8 lbs. Quaker Oats for 25c.

5 lbs. Lemon Biscuit for 25c.

5 lbs. Wine Biscuit for 25c.

Fresh Maple Syrup for sale.

We pay 11c. for Eggs and 20c. for Butter.

10c.

S. HOLDEN.

## Eggs for Hatching.

Eggs from Pure Bred Black Minorcas.

Brown Leghorns and B. B. R. Game Bantams, 50c. for setting of 13.

T. HUME BISSONNETTE, Stirling.

## House and Lot for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11 on the side of John St. in the Village of Stirling, where there are on the premises a good brick house with woodshed attached. Also a good young orchard.

For terms and further particulars apply

Mrs. CATHERINE GALLAGHER, Stirling, P.O.

## The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000.00.

Capital Paid Up - - - \$1,263,764.00.

H. S. HOLT, Montreal, President.

DUNCAN M. STEWART, General Manager.

THE POOR DYSPEPTIC.  
Is the Most Miserable of Mortals  
—Only Similar Sufferers Can  
Understand His Hours of  
Agony.

There is no mortal more miserable than the poor dyspeptic. He is never healthy, never happy—always ailing, always out of sorts. Every mouthful of food brings hours of distress—every moment of the day is spoilt and soured.

If you are a dyspeptic, you know the signs: the coated tongue, the dull headaches, the heartburn, the biliousness, the persistent torment after meals, the hopeless despondency. Any one of these signs points to indigestion. The one sure cure for indigestion is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new blood—that's the whole secret. Through the blood, they will brace up your strength, awaken your liver and set your stomach right. If you ask your neighbor you will find proof of this right at your own home. Mr. Charles Wood, 123, Ont., one of the thousands of dyspeptics cured by the use of these pills, says: "For upwards of twelve years I was a great sufferer from indigestion and nervousness. Everything I ate tortured me. I doctored almost continuously, and used almost everything recommended for this trouble, but never got more than temporary relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Words cannot express the good these pills have done me. I am in better health than I have enjoyed in years before, and I have proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail."

Bad blood is the mother of fifty diseases, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure them all, because they convert bad blood into good, rich, red blood, without which there can be neither health nor strength. Don't be persuaded to try something else—take nothing but the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### AMBITION NAILS

In days when superstition was more prevalent than it is now, the shape and appearance of the fingernails were considered to have reference to one's destiny. To learn the message of the finger-nails it was necessary to rub them over with a compound of wax and soot, and then to hold them so that the sunlight fell fully on them. Then on the horny, transparent substance to tain signs and characters we supposed to appear, from which the future could be interpreted. At the present day nail experts say that a man with red and spotted nails has a hot temper, while pale, lead-colored nails are considered to denote a melancholy temperament. Narrow nails are supposed to betray ambition and a quarrelsome nature, while round-shaped nails are the distinguishing marks of lovers of knowledge and people of liberal intellect. Conceited, narrow-minded, and obstinate folk are supposed to have small nails; indolent people, feeble, and the like of a gentle, retiring nature, broad nails.

#### A HANDY QUESTION.

Joseph Chamberlain was delivering a political speech in Birmingham, England. The hall was so packed that not another human being could have crowded in. The enthusiasm was tremendous; but suddenly a scowling man arose in the middle of the crowd.

"What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?" he howled.

"Shame!" "Put him out!" yelled the crowd.

Three sturdy men hurried the interrupter a few yards, and others helped him to the street.

As he was picking himself up and brushing off the dust, he grimed plesantly at a man who had followed him from the hall, and who asked, "What did Mr. Gladstone say in 1872?"

"I don't know," he replied, "and I don't care. I had a terrible tooth-ache, and I couldn't butt my way through that crowd, and the only thing to do was to get thrown out."

#### BATHED ONCE A YEAR.

The marble in Westminster Palace are treated to a bath once a year. They are first sponged off with water and then pickled. The pickle consists of a solution of soft soap and sulphur, which removes the incrustations due to the smoke laden atmosphere and is said to do the marble no harm."

"Wonder why Van Major is always referring to his 'velvet laces'?" "He's got a right to. He told me that with the grass seed he has sown and the red soil he's bought it has cost him just \$4.75 a yard."

#### BABY'S BEST FRIEND.

The best friend baby can have is a simple medicine that will relieve and cure the minor ailments that make his little life often very miserable. Such a friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They cure indigestion, sour stomach, constipation, simple fevers, diarrhoea, and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. All mothers who have used these Tablets praise them. Mrs. F. L. Bourgeois, Lachine Harbor, N.S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and look upon them as them an excellent remedy for colic, and they have done our baby much good in many ways." Little ones take these Tablets as readily as candy, and the mother has a guarantee that they contain no opiate or other harmful drugs. They are always used where there are little ones in the home. Sold by druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LONDON STREET TRAFFIC.  
Laws Which Compel Drivers to  
Avoid Crowding.

In London the law requires that every driver shall pass an examination. If he is convicted, the examiners that he is skillful and competent he secures a license. In addition, all vehicles are numbered and the number displayed conspicuously on the back.

The "poker" stands on a platform raised a foot or so above the street level and called a "safety." A police lamp is placed on this and marks the spot where the driver must look for signals. The policeman raises a hand and all the drivers, even when crowded in the big squares, pull up at once. Should one fail to do so, the policeman doesn't yell at him or threaten him with arrest. He simply pulls out a memorandum book and puts down the number of the vehicle as the offending driver passes by on it, and that night makes a report of it.

The next day the driver is ordered to appear before the officer who issues the licenses, and, if he fails to give a satisfactory excuse for not obeying the "poker," his license is revoked.

All of which means that the drivers are all skillful men and have the best of reasons for obeying the signals of the police.

"You say there's a man at the door wishes to see me. Does he look like a gentleman?" "Well, not exactly like a gentleman, sir; just something like yourself."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, 1888.

J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm has the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that can be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.

Seal:

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. For testimonial, free, to J. CHENEY, Co., Toledo, O., said by all Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

#### PAID FOR HIS BOAST.

A man moved to the country and bought a farm. He was just getting settled when a man with a book under his arm leaned over the fence and said:—

"Just bought this land?"

"Yes."

"Very fine farm."

"Yes, sir. Very fine."

"Must be worth \$2,000."

"More than that. I paid \$3,000 for it. Then there are indications of coal in it, which are alone worth \$5,000."

"You don't mean it?"

"Yes, sir. There's coal on it. Then the new railway is going across one corner. I consider my farm worth \$15,000 of any man's money."

"Fifteen thousand, eh?"

"Yes, sir. \$15,000 at least. I wouldn't take a penny less. What are you putting down in the book?"

"Oh, nothing much. You see, I am the tax assessor. Other farms round here are not worth more'n \$1,500 or \$2,000, but I've just put yours down at the figure you mentioned, because you insist. Good mornin', sir; glad you've moved into the neighborhood, and hope you'll stay some time."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

#### ROCKS INDIANS WORSHIP.

These Carvings Are Done by Time  
and the Elements.

Of natural effigies, none are more remarkable than the two which can be seen in Conchise and near Los Angeles. The former shows the face of an Indian chief, while the latter is a surprisingly natural representation of a gigantic whale. The face of the Indian chief is an immense effigy, the profile being several miles in length; it is formed by the shape of the summit of a mountain range, and offers a spectacle of a face of great dignity looking upwards. The Indians revere it as the countenance of Conchise, a great chief.

It is not uncommon to find the skeleton of a whale on the summit of the coast ranges of California, and once, when a new street was being hacked out in Los Angeles, the skeleton of a whale was dug up out of the earth. How these sea monsters found their way to these spots is not known. Thus, when you hear that the form of a whale is to be seen in the side of the rock, you are not surprised, but you become interested when you find that it is really a carving done by time and the elements, and not the remains of a once living creature. The rock has fallen or crumbled away in such a manner as to form the under part of the whale, the lower jaw, the open mouth, the nose and the eye—a wonderful eye of the Leviathan, while the upper part of the body is formed by the curvature of the rock.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

The intervals between the meals of large serpents like the anacondas or boa vary from 20 to 200 days.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

"Mister," said Meandering Mike, "I was to tell you that I had seen better days would you believe me?" "Certainly," answered Mr. Leander Scraggs; "this is one of the most unsatisfactory days that our versatile climate has yet produced."

Meandering Mike, 20-3

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

## SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar  
1 lb.

WOMAN AND THE PROVERBS.

A wonderful similarity exists in the sayings about women current in the various nations.

The Spanish rhyme has it: "Were a woman as little as she is good, a pea pod would make her a gown and a hood."

An old English saying: "If a man lose a woman and a daughter he will be sorry he lost the daughter."

The French adage: "A man of straw is worth a woman of gold."

The German: "There are only two good women in the world—one dead and the other can't be found."

The Scotch say: "Honest men marry soon; wise men never."

In Fife they say: "The next best thing to a wife is a good wife."

The Arabian declares: "Words are women; men are men."

The Persian sage says that a woman's wisdom is under her heel."

The German affirms that every daughter of Eve would rather be beautiful than good.

The German also asserts that whenever there is mischief brewing a woman and a priest are at the bottom of it.

The Persian asserts that women and dragons are best out of the world.

The Corsican says: "Just as a good and a bad horse both need the spur, a good and a bad woman both need the stick."

The Hindoo: "A man is not obeyed by his wife in his own house, nor does she consider him her husband unless he beats her."

Another Hindoo proverb says: "Drive out a woman's nature with a pitchfork and it will return again and again."

The greatest medical authorities say that when food is not thoroughly digested it leaves a mass of undigested matter at a standstill, when immediately fermentation sets in, and which thrives from various gases and poisonous vapours, creating fulness of the stomach and bowels, bad breath, furred tongue, dizziness, but the worst of all is this generated poison passes into the blood, from which it is carried to the brain, nerves, kidneys, and every important part of the human anatomy.

Cases of this kind are dangerous, and should be treated by a remedy of reputation. We have such a remedy in Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, which has been successfully prescribed by the medical profession throughout the world for more than 60 years. It is a pharmaceutical preparation of the highest possible order of merit. St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., of Baltimore, are the sole proprietors, 50 cents. Directions in eleven languages.

Sweet Girl — "The man I marry must be both brave and brainy."

Adoring Youth — "When we were out sailing and upset, I saved you from a watery grave."

Brave, I admit, but it was not brainy."

"Yes, it was. I upset the boat on purpose."

Auntie — "Now, Thomas, can you tell me who made the Milky Way?"

Tommy — "It was the cow that jumped over the moon."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Mrs. Fenpecue — "Married men live longer than single men."

Henpeck — "Yes; and it serves them right for being such fools."

DR. HAMMOND'S OPINION.

Expert Testimony on Wheeling—The Revival.

Dr. Hammond, one of New York's most foremost physicians, and an active member of the New York Athletic Club, was recently interviewed by a representative of the New York press, and asked his opinion as to the merits of cycling as exercise. The doctor stated very decidedly that he considered it absolutely the best possible, if taken with discretion. He of course excluded all persons with very weak hearts, or people of extremely delicate constitutions, but said that nearly every person going through his hands rode a bicycle when convalescent, and that it was remarkable what progress they made towards health.

In Canada there has been an unprecedented revival in wheeling, and it can be traced to no better cause than to the introduction of the Hygienic Cushion Frame. To use the words of the advertiser, "It is to wheeling what the 'Pullman' is to railroading," and these words put the argument in the proverbial nutshell. It allows the rider to hold a uniform position while the wheels revolve, providing the rider with the roadbed. It has made bicycling an absolutely pleasant and healthy form of outing. "Massey-Harris," "Cleveland," "Brantford" and "Perfect" bicycles have this cushion frame.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Hettie — "Now that you have broken your engagement with Fred shall you return to him the diamond ring he gave you?"

Minna — "Certainly not, Hettie; it would be a constant reminder of the happiness he had missed."

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

It is only necessary to boil a cork for five minutes to make it fit any bottle.

# 1,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS

## Another Great Fire in the City of Ottawa

A despatch from Ottawa says: The fire king once again held full sway in Ottawa on Sunday and the city underwent its second great baptism of fire. A smouldering mass of ruins, with a solitary chimney or broken walls standing here and there, tell the tale of an awful conflagration laying waste the area between the Canada Atlantic Railway tracks at the south, Division street on the east, Albert on the north, and the tracks of the C. P. R. Prescott line and Third avenue on the west. About two hundred houses were destroyed, probably 800 or 1,000 people are homeless, and the financial loss totals about \$375,000 or \$400,000. The blaze started in the lumber piles near the C. A. R. tracks, just west of Preston street. The fire-swept area, about 75 acres, was in part the same as that over which the great fire of 1900 burned, only it commenced where that one left off and worked in an opposite direction.

### MAMMOTH LUMBER PILES.

There were two lumber fires on Sunday, but it was the later one that caused the damage. Shortly before noon a blaze was discovered in J. R. Booth's piles, corner of Broad street and the Richmond Road. How it originated is unknown, but only about 100,000 feet of green lumber was burned, and Mr. Booth placed that loss at only \$1,000. The fire was checked, however, only by well-directed efforts by firemen. It was just about 3:30 when an alarm came in from Box 153, corner Preston and William streets, for the big fire of the day. The blaze started in the Preston street lumber yard of J. R. Booth, just north of the tracks of the Western Division of the Canada Atlantic Railway. When it was first noticed the fire was only an incipient one, and in less time than it takes to tell it the piles commenced to catch.

It was an ideal day for a fire. After a long-continued drought everything was as dry as tinder, and the wind blew from the southwest with all the velocity of a gale.

### BREAK IN THE WATER MAIN.

It was just when the fire started that a break in the water works system occurred, and had the effect of temporarily paralyzing work on the part of the fire brigade. In the meantime, the pumps were practically stopped, and for half an hour, just when the water was most needed, none of it was going through the mains.

At the end of that time, however, the pumping was resumed, and while 100 was registered at the pumping station, the pressure on the district where the fire was registered was comparatively weak, for the mains up there are small, and but for the fire engines little force could have been got on.

Half an hour had by that time elapsed, and the blaze was burning with an awful intensity. It was sweeping down Preston, along Rochester, south of Poplar, and was making its way for Division street. The residents of the locality were terrified, but most of them exhibited presence of mind enough to attempt to save their household effects. From every door and window, bedsteads, mattresses, crockeryware, and articles of furniture were being carried, people who had been attracted to the district taking of their coats and lending a helping hand. But there was a dearth of rigs, and, as usual, people who had them were in many cases demanding exorbitant prices. Household effects in numerous cases were placed in vacant lots, only to be overtaken later by the flames and wiped up in an instant before they could be saved.

By five o'clock the flames had worked their way as far south as Somerset street, while the gale continued strong from the southwest, and grave fears were entertained that the fire would retrace its steps and go over the whole Chaudiere and Hull district, as in 1900.

**BATTLE WITH THE FLAMES.**  
At this time the fire brigade was at work with streams, going here and there, but in the face of such a wind and with the fire making such headway, little of effect could be done. By seven o'clock the flames had extended down from Somerset street to near Albert street, and it looked as though the C. P. R. union depot, freight sheds and the Chaudiere proper would go. Shortly after this, however, the wind veered and blew from the southeast. Big piles of wood, surrounding J. R. Booth's old residential property became ignited and were fast being eaten up. Just across the street thousands of feet of lumber were piled, and right beside those piles stood the depot and yards of the C. P. R. There was no house in the locality at the time and a party got hose from the corporation yard, improvised a connection with a stand pipe, and soaked the piles north of the Richmond Road.

**BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL.**  
By nine o'clock the blaze was pretty well under control. At night fell and the red glow cast full over the city the scene witnessed by the crowds gathered on Primrose Hill was one of weird splendor. To the east the city looked peaceful and almost serene in its security. All to the south was a glowing furnace with fire dying down into crimson heaps, with here and there spurts of flame the whole area the glare of smouldering flares still burned fiercely in one

# THE MARKETS

## Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc. in Trade Centres.

spot. It was the very western limit of the conflagration, and marked the place on Wellington street where Mr. J. R. Booth had piled a large quantity of firewood. This burned greedily till midnight, lighting up the ruin of the Booth homestead. It had not been rebuilt after the famous fire of three years ago, and stood out naked and defiant in the light of the now-made ruins around.

Under the night sky and canopy of smoke the scene of the conflagration lengthened out in perspective till the twinkling fire points that marked its farthest confines seemed to be miles and miles away.

### A SCENE OF DEVASTATION.

Some evidences of the day's confusion were still to be met with on the streets bordering the line of safety. Occasional heaps of household goods in all the unsightliness of hasty deposit littered the sidewalks. Belated people were moving salvage to temporary homes, some carts, others who had found more convenient shelter were passing along in grim processions with arm loads of their effects. But everywhere were groups of late dwellers in the burnt section, telling their experiences or expatiating upon their losses, loath to leave the scene of their second turn of hard luck.

The bill was finally given a second reading.

**SECOND READINGS.**

A second reading was also given to Mr. Holmes' bill which provides, among other things, that the voter's lists shall be printed in a uniform size.

Other bills read a second time were: Mr. Dickenson's, to amend the Municipal Act, and Mr. Matheson's, to make better provision for keeping and auditing municipal and school accounts.

**TAXATION BILL.**

Premier Ross' municipal taxation bill was read a second time, and was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Barber, Gibson, Latchford, McKay, Patullo, Pense, Pettypiece, Preston, Stock, Tudsop, Lee Duff, Beck, Carscallen, Foy, Hanna, Hoyle, Powell, Macdiarmid, and Whitney.

In moving the second reading, the Premier spoke on the salient features of the measure. Part of the report of the Commission is included in the bill, the Premier explained.

One feature to which special attention was called was the definition of the terms "land," "real property" and "real estate," among other things included being all machinery, fixtures, buildings, structures and other things existing, erected or placed upon, in, over, under, or affixed to, land or any highway, road, street, lane or public place, or water, but not the rolling stock of any railway or street railway."

There is a provision for a tax on special franchises, the term meaning "every right, authority or permission to construct, maintain or operate within Ontario, in, under, above, on, or through any highway, road, street, lane, public place or public water, any such structures, or other things for the purposes of bridges, railways, tramways, or for the purpose of conducting steam, heat, water, gas, oil, electricity, or any property, substance or product capable of transportation, transmission or conveyance, for the supply of water, light, heat, power, transportation, telegraphic, telephone or other service."

**WHAT ARE EXEMPT.**

One of the first clauses of the bill deals with exemptions, and to this subject attention was directed by Mr. Ross. In addition to the exemptions on Crown property and churches, there is a sub-section dealing with educational institutions.

The buildings and grounds of colleges, schools and universities are to be exempted as long as they are actually used and occupied by such institutions, but not otherwise, and provision is made for "every other school or seminary of learning," which is conducted in conformity with the regulations laid down by the Province. The buildings and grounds exempt under the bill shall, however, be liable to be assessed for local improvements in the same manner and to the same extent as other land.

**UNITED STATES MARKETS.**

Duluth, May 12.—Wheat—To arrive—No. 1 hard, 79¢; No. 1 Northern, 77¢; No. 2 Northern, 75¢; May No. 1 hard, 70¢; July, 76¢; September, 70¢. Oats—May, 32¢.

Minneapolis, May 12.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 80¢; No. 2 Northern, 78 to 79¢; July, 72¢.

Barley—Lower; No. 2, 58 to 60¢; No. 3, 42¢; pails, 11¢; compound, 8¢ to 9¢.

**HOG PRODUCTS.**

Dressed hogs are nominal. Cured hams are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote: Bacon, clear, 10 to 10½; in ton and case lots, Pork—Mess., \$21 to 21½; do, short cut, \$22.50 to \$23.

Smoked meats—Hams, 12½ to 13½; rolls, 11 to 11½; shoulders, 10½; backs, 14 to 14½; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½.

Lard—The market is unchanged. We quote: Tierces, 10½; tubs, 10½; pails, 11¢; compound, 8½ to 9¢.

**UNITED STATES MARKETS.**

Duluth, May 12.—Wheat—To arrive—No. 1 hard, 79¢; No. 1 Northern, 77¢; No. 2 Northern, 75¢; May No. 1 hard, 70¢; July, 76¢; September, 70¢. Oats—May, 32¢.

Minneapolis, May 12.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 80¢; No. 2 Northern, 78 to 79¢; July, 72¢.

Barley—Lower; No. 2, 58 to 60¢; No. 3, 42¢; pails, 11¢; compound, 8¢ to 9¢.

**CATTLE MARKET.**

Toronto, May 12.—There was a good run at the cattle market to-day and a brisker trade than for several markets past. There was a very good demand for butcher cattle of almost any kind and prices were firm.

There seems to be a very good demand for heavy feeders and short-keep. Several lots of cattle brought in this week for export have been bought at \$4.90 to \$5, to be put out to grass. There is also a fair steady trade in light and medium heavy stockers.

Sheep and lambs are steady for good grain-fed stock.

Only good calves are wanted. Too many little ones being sent in.

Milk cows were a little easier to-day.

The hog market is weaker and prospects are that prices will be lower. They were unchanged to-day at \$6 to \$6.25.

Export, heavy, \$4.70 to \$5.00.

Export, light, 4.50 to 4.60.

Bulls, export, heavy, cwt. 3.50 to 3.75.

do light, 3.00 to 3.50.

Feeder, light, 800 lbs. and upwards, 4.00 to 4.90.

Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs. 2.50 to 3.75.

Light stock bulls, cwt. 2.25 to 3.00.

Light stock bulls, 900 lbs. 3.75 to 4.00.

Butchers' cattle, choice, 4.00 to 4.50.

do medium, 3.50 to 4.00.

do picked, 2.75 to 4.25.

do bulls, 3.00 to 3.30.

do rough, 2.75 to 3.25.

Light stock bulls, cwt. 2.25 to 3.00.

Milch cows, 30 to 53.00.

Hogs, best, 6.25 to 6.50.

do light, 6.00 to 6.25.

Sheep, export, cwt. 4.00 to 4.75.

Bucks, 3.50 to 4.00.

Culls, 2.25 to 2.50.

Lambs, 6.00 to 6.25.

Calves, each, 2.00 to 10.00.

Spring lambs, 4.00 to 5.00.

**OPERATION ON HAROURT.**

The British Liberal Leader Passes Under Knife.

A London, Ont., despatch says: Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the well-known Liberal, who has been ill for some time, underwent an operation for the removal of an abscess on Thursday. The operation is believed to have been successful, and his condition is satisfactory.

**FOOT CAUGHT IN FROG.**

Grand Trunk Switchman Loses His Life.

A London, Ont., despatch says: Edward Addison, a switchman employed in the local yards of the G. T. R., was run over at noon on Thursday while engaged in switching. His left leg was so terribly crushed he died in the hospital six hours later. The accident was due to Addison's foot becoming fast in a frog as a train of cars approached. He was 22 years of age, and unmarried.

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## Doings of Our Law Makers at Toronto.

### CIVIC COAL YARDS.

Mr. Preston (South Brant), in explaining his bill to amend the Municipal Act, said that it authorized municipalities to buy and sell coal or wood. The recent famine was sufficient justification for the measure, he added.

The Attorney-General said he was in favor of municipalities controlling certain utilities, such as water works and lighting systems, but he was strongly opposed to granting them indiscriminate powers and privileges. The bill was an important measure; it gave the municipalities the right to say when they should or should not enter into the coal business, and he believed that that would be dangerous.

The bill was finally given a second reading.

### SECOND READINGS.

A second reading was also given to Mr. Holmes' bill which provides, among other things, that the voter's lists shall be printed in a uniform size.

Other bills read a second time were: Mr. Dickenson's, to amend the Municipal Act, and Mr. Matheson's, to make better provision for keeping and auditing municipal and school accounts.

### TAXATION BILL.

Premier Ross' municipal taxation bill was read a second time, and was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Barber, Gibson, Latchford, McKay, Patullo, Pense, Pettypiece, Preston, Stock, Tudsop, Lee Duff, Beck, Carscallen, Foy, Hanna, Hoyle, Powell, Macdiarmid, and Whitney.

In moving the second reading, the Premier spoke on the salient features of the measure. Part of the report of the Commission is included in the bill, the Premier explained.

One feature to which special attention was called was the definition of the terms "land," "real property" and "real estate," among other things included being all machinery, fixtures, buildings, structures and other things existing, erected or placed upon, in, over, under, or affixed to, land or any highway, road, street, lane or public place, or water, but not the rolling stock of any railway or street railway."

There is a provision for a tax on special franchises, the term meaning "every right, authority or permission to construct, maintain or operate within Ontario, in, under, above, on, or through any highway, road, street, lane, public place or public water, any such structures, or other things for the purposes of bridges, railways, tramways, or for the purpose of conducting steam, heat, water, gas, oil, electricity, or any property, substance or product capable of transportation, transmission or conveyance, for the supply of water, light, heat, power, transportation, telegraphic, telephone or other service."

**WHAT ARE EXEMPT.**

One of the first clauses of the bill deals with exemptions, and to this subject attention was directed by Mr. Ross. In addition to the exemptions on Crown property and churches, there is a sub-section dealing with educational institutions.

The buildings and grounds of colleges, schools and universities are to be exempted as long as they are actually used and occupied by such institutions, but not otherwise, and provision is made for "every other school or seminary of learning," which is conducted in conformity with the regulations laid down by the Province. The buildings and grounds exempt under the bill shall, however, be liable to be assessed for local improvements in the same manner and to the same extent as other land.

**BUSINESS TAX PROPOSED.**

A business tax is provided, to get around some of the anomalies of the personal and income tax. Any person engaged in carrying on any trade, manufacture, financial or commercial business shall be assessed for the amount of the annual value of the land occupied. The Premier said 7 per cent. of the actual value was the basis of the business tax.

Incomes under \$1,000 are exempt from taxation. Under the present act a tax is levied on incomes of more than \$700. All machinery shall be registered as personal property. There is a provision respecting the assessment of income. There is a mill on the dollar, which rate may be increased to a rate not exceeding 7 mills by by-law of the municipality. Under the present law, incomes are assessable at the same rate as land or other property.

**TAX ON HOUSES.**

Section 15 provides for a house tax, and the word "house" is defined as a place of abode of one or more persons, forming a single household, with so much of the land and outbuildings as is used in connection with the house for the purpose of residence; and shall also include such a building intended for use, as aforementioned, though unoccupied or only occupied by a caretaker, and a building, other than a hotel or place of public entertainment, used by the occupant as a place of residence, though boarders or lodgers may also be taken by him. The mode of assessment is as follows:—Where the population is 4,000 or less, \$70; 4,000 to 10,000, \$105; 10,000 to 20,000, \$140; 20,000 to 75,000, \$175; more than 75,000, \$245.

These figures have been adopted upon a consideration of the relative values of the property in the different municipalities.

Some new ideas are embodied in the clauses respecting the valuation of lands. It is stated that the real property shall be assessed at its actual value. The value of the build-

# HON. DAVID MILLS DEAD

## Justice of the Supreme Court Dies Suddenly.

An Ottawa despatch says: There passed away on Friday night, almost in the twinkling of an eye, a great Canadian statesman and jurist in the person of Hon. David Mills, ex-Minister of the Interior and Justice Departments, and one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Canada. The news of his death reached the Parliament Buildings after the House adjourned, but a number of Parliamentarians were in the building until midnight, and they were greatly shocked when they heard the sad intelligence.

In his death Canada loses one of her great men. As an authority on the Constitution he was without a peer, as a Parliamentarian he had few equals; as a jurist he was of the foremost ranks; as a man he was of the most kindly and lovable disposition. His end was sudden; it came as he would have wished. At the time of the death of Sir John Thompson, he remarked that that was the kind of death he would like to die, if he had the choice; suddenly, without warning, without pain.

### TOWN SWEPT BY FIRE.

#### North Side of Minnedosa Suffers Serious Damage.

A Winnipeg despatch says: A fire which for a time threatened to totally destroy the Town of Minnedosa, started on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and before it could be controlled had swept the north side of the town and done damage to the extent of nearly \$60,000. The C. P. R. depot, the stock yards, the Ogilvie elevator, and a quantity of lumber on flat cars in the yard were totally destroyed, while the Northern elevator was only saved after the most strenuous efforts of the volunteer fire brigade. As it was, the engine-house was destroyed, and the building, which contained a large quantity of wheat, was badly scorched.

The origin of the fire is a complete mystery. For a time it looked as if the flames would spread to the principal business places of the town, and the citizens turned out en masse to fight the fire. In the Ogilvie elevator were 20,000 bushels of wheat. The Neponaw brigade did not arrive until after the fire was under control.

The big fire at Ebrans, forty miles from Minnedosa, has practically burned itself out. There has been no wind, and all further danger to the passed. The whole district round is remaining buildings in Ebrans is burned, but no further particulars of private losses have been learned.

### CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

#### The Half-Breed Suicided After Committing Dead.

An Edmonton, N. W. T., despatch says: Reports of a case of attempted murder, followed by suicide last Wednesday, have just reached Edmonton by travelers from the north. A half-breed, named Pierre Delorme, quarreled with his wife for refusing to accompany him to the north on a freight. Grasping a knife he stabbed her about the head and shoulders and then attempted to cut her throat. As she dropped, insensible, he fled. Late Wednesday afternoon an Indian arrived at the Landing and reported having seen Delorme lying by the roadside, as if asleep, about seven miles from the village. Mounted Police went out for him and found him dead, his throat having been cut. His wife is now on the high road to recovery.

### TO ORANGE-EATERS.

#### Dr. Raux Sees Danger in Small Seeds of Fruits.

A Paris despatch says:—Dr. Raux, of Lausanne, Switzerland, says every orange has a number of very small seeds which consciously or unconsciously are swallowed with the pulp, and the habitual orange-eater is therefore in danger of appendicitis. Many doctors disagree with the Swiss physician, though all agree that great care should be taken in eating the fruit of Hesperides.

### MOSQUE DYNAMITED.

#### Two Hundred Worshippers Buried in the Ruins.

A Vienna despatch says:—A mosque at Kintrui, in which two hundred Moslems had assembled, was, according to a despatch to the Die Zeitung from Sofia, Bulgaria, blown up with dynamite May 2. The worshippers were buried in the ruins. The perpetrator of the outrage, a man named Poppow, committed suicide by shooting. A paper found in one of his pockets showed him to be a member of the "Macedonia Knights of Death."

### TOOK BRIBE WHILE MAYOR.

#### A. A. Ames, Former Chief Magistrate of Minneapolis.

A Minneapolis, Minn., despatch says: Albert Alonzo Ames, former Mayor of Minneapolis, has been found guilty of accepting a bribe of \$600 while chief executive of the city. The keen interest in the case was shown by the silence in the crowded court room as the verdict was read.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

The city of Ottawa suffered from another extensive fire on Sunday last. An account of the disaster will be found on another page of this issue.

The scheme of the redistribution bill was laid before the special committee of the House of Commons on Monday last. Ontario loses six members on account of the census showing, being reduced from 92 to 86 members, and there will be numerous changes, county boundaries being adhered to. Toronto will have one more member, and Algoma gains two members. The ridings of Bothwell, Brookville, Cardwell and West Ontario disappear. Dufferin takes the place of Cardwell; and Lennox and Addington are united. The counties of Norfolk, Middlesex, Bruce, Wellington, Hastings, and Durham lose one each. The divisions of these counties have yet to be made; and of course there is considerable speculation as to the division of this county into two ridings instead of three.

In a lecture on the 'Economic aspect of the liquor question,' Mr. D. D. Thompson, editor of the 'Northwestern Christian Advocate,' said that a billion dollars is annually spent for drink in the United States. He declared that the danger in this huge national liquor bill reaches beyond misery and moral degradation, and that civilization itself is menaced by this stupendous economic waste. When it is considered what a billion dollars a year means, the amount of capital it represents, and the incalculable good it could accomplish if wisely expended for worthy purposes, one can hardly say that Mr. Thompson has exaggerated the effects of so vast an amount of money spent in dissipation. We are so used to hearing statements of this kind from the temperance platform that many people do not pause to consider their full bearing, but we have on our streets, in the courts, and in the prisons many multiplied living witnesses that for thousands of people Mr. Thompson's words have a direct application. Every man, however, has it in his power to form a prohibition party of one, and it is only by education, since our parliaments will not adopt the right remedy, that the evil can be checked. Fortunately, all the forces of modern civilization are arrayed on the side of the temperance cause. Every day the drinking man's chances of employment, not to say success, are growing less. The railways, the great industrial establishments, all concerns whose operations depend on the sober attentiveness of the men employed by them, will not tolerate drinking. In time there can be little doubt, this process of eliminating the drinker from the ranks of industry will extend to the ordinary trades and callings, as it has already in some instances, till the drinkers will come to form a class by themselves, and the whole villainous system of the liquor traffic will be abolished by a maturely enlightened public conscience.

## County Councils.

A bill passed its second reading in the Ontario Legislature to permit of a change in the present constitution of County Councils. The principal feature of the bill is to make the Reeves of townships and villages, and the Mayors of towns, members of the County Council. In moving the second reading, Mr. Taylor, of North Middlesex, who introduced the bill, said: "Under the present system the Reeves were not in a position to make a statement of expenditures to the people at the nomination meetings. Since the old system of Deputy Reeves had been done away with the Reeves had lost their touch with county affairs. The people were not taking their former interest in County Council nominations."

"The bill provides that the County Councils shall be composed of Reeves of townships and villages and Mayors of towns if the Council of a local municipality wish it. It every question arising in a County Council constituted in this way and involving an expenditure of over \$5,000 for purposes other than current expenses, the result shall be decided by adding together the equalized assessments of the municipalities who representatives vote for such expenditure and against it respectively."

The bill is therefore optional and will come into effect in any county only when a majority of the local municipalities in a county approve of it by resolution of the Council, at a meeting specially called for that purpose. The bill passed its second reading and will in all probability become law. We heartily approve of the principle of the bill, as the present constitution of County Councils is not altogether satisfactory.

## For An Oddfellows' Home.

The members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows in Ontario have within the past few days, through their treasurer, Mr. McCormack, and a special committee, purchased a piece of property just north of Oakville, on the lake shore road, for which \$70,000 will be paid just as soon as the title of the site is clear for many years will then be realising many thousands of dollars, will be home, in which aged members of the order, widows of deceased members, and orphan children of deceased members, will be taken care of. Fully \$20,000 has already been contributed towards this work, and the recent purchase of the land is the crystallization of much effort into the practical accomplishment of the fixed purpose.

## Satisfying Heart Hunger.

"The poor have hearts as well as stomachs," said the proprietor of a flower store the other day. "Most of my patrons, it is true, are of the well to do class," he continued, "but quite often I sell flowers to those whose outward appearances are loud in proclaiming their poverty stricken. One day an old negro, clad in what gave faint evidence of having once been a khaki suit, with shoes down at the heels and bat in which the crown had long outlived the rim, stopped here long enough to buy a twenty-five cent bunch of violets. One of my regular patrons who no doubt never has known what said when he saw this purchase:

"The old fool! He needs bread! What right has he to flowers?"

"Quite likely none of the old darky's family ever suffered from the gout, yet I contend that those violets did more to banish the feeling of poverty from his fireside than all the food he could have bought with the quarter. There is a heart hunger that feeds only on sentiment, and its gnawing is not always at the breast of those well provided with this world's goods."

## The Caustic Carlyle.

J. E. Boehm, the sculptor, once met Gladstone at a country house and was immensely impressed by the extent and diversity of the statesman's knowledge, as revealed in his conversation.

Boehm was still full of the subject when the morning arrived for Carlyle's sitting for a bust, and to the philosopher the sculptor poured forth his admiration for Gladstone's intimate acquaintance with subjects so far apart as gardening and Greek. Carlyle listened for a time in scornful silence; then he said, "And what did he say about your work?" "Oh, nothing," said Boehm. "He doesn't know anything about sculpture." "Of course," growled Carlyle, "of course, and he showed his knowledge about things that you didn't understand. No doubt if you asked Blackie he'd say that Gladstone knew nothing about Greek, and the gardener would tell you that he knew nothing whatever of gardening."

## Some Facts About Kid Gloves.

Of course the women think that kid gloves are made out of the tanned skin of kids. Manufacturers have their secrets, and three or four names suffice to designate all finished gloves, yet those who know say that if all the animals which contribute skins could be reincarnated it would be the most remarkable menagerie ever exhibited, and few known animals would be missing. Even the water has been searched and an attempt made to use eelskins. Coltskins from Buenos Ayres, sheepskins from the Cape of Good Hope, ox hides from Calcutta, antelope skins from the Rocky mountains and Mocha sheepskins from Aden, on the Red sea, are perhaps the staples, but moose, musk ox, llama, kangaroo, peccary, water hog and many others lose their identity when they reach the glove.

Saved by a Joke.

Students of Edinburgh university who could not spell fell on evil days when Professor Trail, editor of a former edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was an examiner.

According to Professor Knight's "Recollections," Professor Trail one day objected to a candidate for graduation, who was a native of Ceylon, on the ground of false spelling.

"Why, he actually spelled exceed with one 'e!'" said he.

"Well," instantly replied Professor Henderson, who filled the chair of pathology in the university, "you should remember that he comes from the land of the Singal-ese."

Took yere, boss," the boy broke in at last. "Dis yere race is only one mile, I kain't do all you done told me in just one mile."

## His Fall.

"Speaking of bad falls," remarked Jiggers, "I fell out of a window once, and the sensation was terrible. During my fall through the air I really believed I thought of every mean act I ever committed in my life."

"H'm," growled Jiggers. "You must have fallen an awful distance!"

## Makes Her Dumb.

Nodd—What! You are out every night until 3! Isn't midnight late enough?

Todd—I find that when I get home at midnight my wife can talk to me, but when I get home at 3 words fail her—Life.

## Education That Paid.

"Was it worth while to send your four daughters to that fashionable school?"

"Sure. One eloped while she was there, and the others came home engaged."

## The Geniuses.

We are not in favor of pensioning geniuses. If this is done, it will mean a deathblow to the newspapers, for all the newspaper men will quit work and live on their pensions.

## What He Thought.

Tom—Do you think your cousin Jim would marry me if I asked her? Jack—Well, I have always considered her a sensible sort of girl; still, she might.

## Madoc Junction Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Flitche of Tweed spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. John July.

Mrs. Gardiner of Crookston spent a few days last week with Mrs. Jas. Clarke.

A number from here attended a social at Halloway last Friday night.

Mr. E. Bennett and Miss Pearl Bennett were visiting in Stirling one day last week.

No service in the Eggleton church on account of the Quarterly services at West Huntington.

A number from here attended the Quarterly and reception services at West Huntington last Sunday.

The weather has been very cool, making the farmers look serious.

Mr. Paul Twidley of Crookston spent Sunday at Mr. Geo. Clarke's.

Young gentlemen who come to see the fair ladies of our town should not bring maple sugar to church.

The Provincial Government will erect a monument to Sir Oliver Mowat.

The directors of the Dominion Exhibition have decided that horse-racing in front of the grand stand be discontinued.

Mr. J. V. Teetzel, K.C., of Hamilton, has been appointed to the High Court of Ontario, Common Pleas Division, in place of the late Mr. Justice Lount.

The differences between the G. T. R. and C. P. R. and their trackmen have been adjusted satisfactorily, the companies agreeing to grant an increase.

Sir Oliver Mowat's will has been entered for probate. It disposes of an estate valued at \$15,000, \$40,000 in real estate, \$32,000 in life insurance, and the remainder personal property.

Just before the Umbria sailed from New York an infernal machine in working order and containing 100 pounds of dynamite was found on the pier. It was thrown into the water just in time to prevent an explosion which would have caused great loss of life.

Mail advises say hundreds of people are dying of famine in Kwangsi province, China. Rebellion is growing, the people being driven to violence to obtain food. Women and children are being sold by the famine-stricken people. Missionaries are aiding thousands.

The recent session of the United States Congress was noteworthy for some moral legislation that will have immediate and far-reaching effects. Take, for instance, the Gillet-Lodge Act forbidding United States citizens to sell liquor or opium in Pacific islands having no civilized government, the prohibition of liquor-selling in the Capitol building, and in all immigrant stations, and the appointment of six women as inspectors of immigration, with a view to the breaking up of the systematic importation of girls for immoral purposes. In addition to this, a half a million dollars was granted to be used in the establishment of amusement rooms and gymnasiums for the military, to take the place of the canteens, abolished a couple of years ago. This is a good record for a session's legislation towards bettering social conditions.

There was something intensely characteristic of the two Royal visitors respectively who waited a few days ago on Leo XIII, in his Vatican Palace.

King Edward VII, of the United Kingdom, the democratic occupant of the oldest throne in Christendom, landed from his yacht at Rome, visited the King of Italy without ostentation, and drove from the British Legation to the Vatican all but unattended and absolutely without display. Two or three days afterward his nephew, the German Emperor, with the very maximum of show, paid a visit to the same distinguished person, starting from the German Embassy. The difference here shown runs through all their movements. Uncle and nephew are good friends, but the latter has enough of official dignity to furnish half a dozen royal relatives. The Emperor is protected by the law of *lese majeste*; any proposal that the King should be similarly shielded would provoke his good-natured laughter.

The best a man ever did ought not to be the standard for the rest of his life. Courtship is merely the preliminary skirmish before the regular battle begins.

There is no rest for the wicked, and the righteous are not troubled with a surplus of it.

Business, religion and pleasure of the right kind should be the only things in life for any man.

A big head and a big bank account were never found together to the credit of anyone, and never will be.

Every time a man loses his temper he loses his head and when he loses his head he loses several chances.

Many a man who is the architect of his own fortune finds the structure has an imposing entrance, but no way of getting up stairs.

The man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder—a waif, a nothing, no man. Have a purpose in life, and having it, throw such strength of mind and muscle into your work as God has given you.

## EXECUTOR'S

## Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES BOULTON ELLIOTT, deceased, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings.

"Sure. One eloped while she was there, and the others came home engaged."

## The Geniuses.

We are not in favor of pensioning geniuses. If this is done, it will mean a deathblow to the newspapers, for all the newspaper men will quit work and live on their pensions.

## What He Thought.

Tom—Do you think your cousin Jim would marry me if I asked her? Jack—Well, I have always considered her a sensible sort of girl; still, she might.

## W. C. MIKEL.

Solicitor for the Executor,  
JAMES PARK.

Dated at Belleville, April 18th, 1903.

## Superior Buying Results

The results of our buyer's New York trip are to be seen in every department.

New Collars, Belts, Millinery, Waistings, Fancy Pins and many others too numerous to mention.

The New White Waistings which are in such demand are specially worthy of note. Of course mostly in canvas weave with a few other decidedly new materials. The pretty designs alone would make these much desired—combined with the low prices at which they are marked, they are almost irresistible.

New York Waistings, fancy weaves and satin stripes, 28 in. to 30 in. wide.

15c. to 40c.

## Tailor Made Trousers.

Not often you find tailor made goods at ready-to-wear prices—that is what these are and from first-class tailors too.

We had to pay a little more to get this kind, but you will not think so when you consult the prices at which they are marked—they are very reasonable.

These are worthy of your inspection. If you are in town don't forget to see them.

Fine Tailored Trousers, in newest Spring designs of worsted stripes and figures, \$2.50 to \$5.75.

## New Skirt Arrivals.

Some very handsome styles in all Black Skirts just opened in our mantle room.

These are in Fine Broadcloths and Llamas, and the workmanship and trimming is of the first order—the kind that has made for this department so many friends.

9-gore Skirt of Fine Black Cloth, trimmed with deep scroll design in narrow, black, satin strapping and black silk buttons, light lining, \$8.75.

9-gore Skirt of Fine Black Broadcloth, panel front with double side plait, side seams silk strapped from waist to top of flounce, wide cloth straps on hips, trimmed with silk buttons, short train, \$12.50.

## The RITCHIE COMPANY

Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

## ARE YOU AN AGENT?

Are you earning \$15 per week? If not write to  
CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,  
Nurserymen, Colborne, Ont. Established 1857.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

The GUARDIAN,  
" NORWICH UNION,  
" SUN,  
" GORE,

## FARMS FOR SALE.

HORSE " " " W. S. MARTIN,  
Insurance Agent, STIRLING

## Seed Corn.

—:—

Good quality of Seed Corn is scarce this season. We have ample stocks of the following varieties:

Southern Sweet, . . . . . \$ .90 bush.  
Red Cob, . . . . . 1.00 "  
Leamington, . . . . . 1.00 "  
Early Butler, . . . . . 1.25 "  
Mammoth Cuban, . . . . . 1.25 "  
White Cap Dent, . . . . . 1.25 "  
Longfellow, . . . . . 1.50 "  
Compton's Early, . . . . . 1.50 "  
White Flint, . . . . . 1.50 "  
Salzer's N. Dakota, . . . . . 1.50 "  
Millet, . . . . . 1.25 "

—:—

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—:—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—:—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

## 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

## TRADE MARKS

## DESIGNS

## COPYRIGHTS &amp; C.

After studying a sketch and description may quickly ascertain if the subject matter and invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbooks and special reports on the subject sent on application.

Patents taken through Munro & Co. receive special notice, with claim and drawing.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year.

Four numbers given, pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 129, Sec. 33, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 27th day of December, A.D. 1902, and was buried on the 29th day of December, 1902, at Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, Ontario, Canada. His executors, Mr. W. G. Miller, Barrister, and Mr. T. C. McConnell, Spring Brook, Executors of the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

Claims against the estate of Edward Finch Runnels, late of the County of Hastings, Ontario, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, A.D. 1903, a statement to writing of their names and addresses and for payment of their claims.

# C.E. Parker

The Druggist, Guarantees It.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. C. E. Parker, the druggist, will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Price 35 cents.

## Stomach Troubles

If you have any trouble with your stomach, try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. You are certain to find them to be just what you need. They also cure biliousness and constipation. Price 25 cents.

For sale by C. E. Parker.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.  
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN  
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.  
Graduate of and Late Demonstrator on the  
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

OFFICE—Over Parker's Drug Store.

Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,  
GRADUATE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY,  
Late House Surgeon Montreal General  
Hospital, Presently resident Accoucheur of  
Montreal Hospital and Assistant to the  
College of Physicians and Surgeons of  
Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,  
Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,  
Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c.  
OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.  
HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,  
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of  
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, On-  
tario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's  
former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRAKES,  
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-  
ANCER, &c. Office over Brown & Co.  
Cuthcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON,  
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.  
Office: McAnally Block, Cor. Front and  
Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

JOHN S. BLACK.  
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR  
taking Affidavits. Office, over the store  
formerly occupied by G. L. Scott, Stirling.

STIRLING LODGE  
NO. 239,  
I. O. O. F.  
Meets in the Lodge room  
Conley block,  
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING  
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.  
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO  
UNIVERSITY. Now Practicing in Stirling  
professionally, the second and last Friday in  
each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and  
all the modern improvements known to  
dentistry, including the painless extraction  
and preservation of the natural teeth  
Rooms at Scott House.

Mr. Bickerdike believes that his anti-  
cigarette law will pass this session, and  
that their importation, manufacture, and  
sale will be absolutely prohibited. The  
ladies of the W. C. T. U. have been  
doing all they can to support the bill,  
and the proposal has already passed the  
House in resolution form.

## EVERYONE CAN HELP THE CONSUMPTIVE.

The New Free Consumptive Hospital  
Will Admit Consumptives Absolutely  
Without Charge.

The appeal being made on behalf of the  
new Free Consumptive Hospital, built  
under the auspices of the National San-  
itarium Association—the first Free Con-  
sumptive Hospital in Canada—is one that  
touches closely the heart-strings of every  
man, woman, and child the broad Dom-  
inion over. Where is the community, far  
or near, without its sufferers from this  
dread white plague? We are all in-  
terested in bringing these relief and re-  
storing them to health, family, and  
active citizenship again.

One important step in this direction  
has been taken in the erection of the new  
Free Consumptive Hospital, due to the  
beneficence of two Toronto citizens, and  
which is now nearly completed. When  
the workmen go out of the building, and  
that will be almost immediately, all that  
is wanted to make it ready to receive the  
consumptive is that it be supplied with  
beds and other furnishings, appointments,  
no charge whatever being made for  
admittance.

The National Sanitarium Association  
are already carrying so heavy a debt to  
undertake the furnishing themselves,  
but the way is open for such help  
in raising the \$10,000 needed for this  
purpose. The sum is not a large one.  
Ten thousand individual contributions of  
\$1.00 each out of a population of nearly  
6,000,000 people would accomplish this  
end. Some, of course, with their hearts  
racked by the sufferings of relatives,  
friends, or fellow-citizens, will contribute  
abundance, do better than the \$1.00.  
What is needed is that the amount be raised quickly, that  
so many knocking at the doors of the  
National Sanitarium Association may  
find a place open for them.

Contributions for this purpose, \$1.00  
or more, will be received by Sir Wm. R.  
Meredith, Chief Justice, 4 Lamport Ave.,  
Toronto; W. J. Gage, Esq., 54 Front St.  
West, Toronto; or National Trust Co.,  
Limited, Treasurer, 22 King St. East,  
Toronto. Fifty dollars will furnish a  
bed.

## WHY YOUR HELP.

Reasons Urged for Helping the Free  
Hospital for Consumptives.

In the letters being received by Sir  
Wm. R. Meredith, Mr. W. J. Gage and  
other trustees of the National Sanitarium  
Association, containing contributions  
for the furnishing of the new Free  
Hospital for Consumptives in Muskoka,  
some very forcible reasons are given  
why this work should be completed with  
the least possible delay.

The fact that so many are waiting for  
admittance to the free hospital—those  
whom death may overtake if too great  
delay is experienced—is perhaps the  
most urgent of all reasons for opening  
the doors of the Free Consumption Hospi-  
tal quickly.

The splendid record of the work done  
in the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium—the  
many cures effected and the many helped  
new life—is evidence that the Associa-  
tion is working along right lines.

But of the letters: Mr. H. P. Dwight,  
in sending a contribution of \$100, says:—  
"I have had special opportunities of  
knowing of the good that has been done  
by means of the Muskoka Sanatorium,  
and I feel that it is only right to state  
that it is hardly possible to conceive of  
any enterprise in the Dominion more  
worthy of support and encouragement." A  
prominent Toronto manufacturer, who  
stipulated that his name should not be  
used, and enclosing \$50, says:—"I wish  
you great success, and on behalf of the  
whole community, for whom you are so  
strenuously and practically working, I  
offer you sincere thanks."

A citizen of one of our northern towns,  
who has opportunity from time to time  
to study conditions in Gravenhurst, sends  
\$50, and writes:—"We often speak of  
the good work in which you are engaged,  
and often while at Gravenhurst we had  
an opportunity of seeing some of the  
benefits of the same. May God prosper  
you in your noble work is our sincere  
wish." Crossley and Hunter, the well-  
known evangelists, in sending their  
cheque for \$50 from their home in St.  
Thomas on New Year's Day, say:—"We  
feel confident that if people could visit  
the Sanatorium that has been in exist-  
ence for years, and become impressed, as  
we were by our visit, as to the excellence  
and necessity of the Institution and the  
good work that is being done, they would  
feel it a most desirable opportunity and a  
rare joy to have a share in furnishing the  
new Free Hospital."

These letters might be largely multi-  
plied. They all tell the one story of the  
practical and helpful character of the  
methods adopted to assist the consump-  
tive to health. The new hospital draws  
very nearly to completion. Within a  
few weeks it will be safe to announce  
that workmen are entirely out of the  
building, so generously given by two  
Toronto citizens. Furnishing and equip-  
ping is the immediate work. Whilst the  
trustees feel grateful for the hearty re-  
sponses in many ways to their appeal,  
yet a much larger sum must be secured  
in order to furnish and equip so that  
patients can be at once admitted. Con-  
tributions, large or small, will help to  
this end, and the hope is that the re-  
sponse will be prompt. The sum of \$50  
will furnish a bed. Contributions may  
be sent to Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Chief  
Justice, 4 Lamport Avenue, Toronto;  
Mr. W. J. Gage, 54 Front Street West,  
Toronto; or to the National Trust Co.,  
Limited, Treasurer, 22 King Street East,  
Toronto.

## DISTRESSING CASE OF CONSUMPTION.

Four of One Family Pass Away—Last  
Daughter Now Ill.

A Toronto clergyman tells of a family  
in his congregation which consisted of  
the mother and five children—the father  
being dead—four of whom in a few years  
have fallen victims to consumption and  
died. And now the fifth, a daughter, who  
is employed in the office of a wholesaler,  
and who has been the one source of  
support to the mother, is obliged to leave  
her work, realizing that she also—mainly—  
is believed to be a result of nursing her  
brothers and sisters—has contracted this  
dread disease. Kind friends are interest-  
ing themselves in the case, but the diffi-  
culty met with is to send her to a place  
where the proper care and treatment will  
be given.

It is for such cases as this—and there  
is hardly a clergyman in any city who is  
not constantly meeting such appeals—that  
the new Free Consumptive Hospital,  
under the auspices of the National San-  
itarium Association, is being built. The  
people of Canada as a whole must feel  
grateful to Mr. W. J. Gage and the  
executors of the late Hart A. Massey, who  
out of their own funds have erected this  
building. But before it can be occupied  
it must be furnished with beds and other  
proper furnishings and appointments. The  
National Sanitarium Association, already  
carrying a heavy debt, are not able to  
furnish the new building so generously  
as at their disposal, and are ap-  
pealing to citizens generally the Dominion  
over for \$10,000 for this purpose.

It does not need the suggestion that  
this is the most distressing of all afflictions  
at this time for the public are fully  
awakened to the widespread character of  
consumption, and also to the fact, as demon-  
strated by the best medical auth-  
orities, that when this disease is taken hold  
of in its early stages it is as much as any  
other disease, is curable. The new hospital,  
just as soon as the money is raised to  
furnish the building, will be ready to  
receive five patients, free of charge,  
even their railway fare will not be a tax  
upon them.

Chief Justice Sir Wm. R. Meredith, 4  
Lamport Ave., Toronto, has kindly con-  
sented to receive contributions for the  
Free Consumptive Hospital; or they can  
be sent to Mr. W. J. Gage, 54 Front St.  
West, Toronto; or to the National Trust  
Co., Limited, Treasurer, 22 King St. East, Toronto.

Col. A. D. Davison, a Dr.  
and associates have purchased  
a grant of the Canadian North  
way, exceeding three in  
consideration being \$1000  
dollars.

## FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT

By RICHARD BARKER SHELTON

Copyright, 1892, by McClure's Newspaper  
Syndicate

celved the idea of following in his fa-  
ther's footsteps and daily practiced his  
speeches before the pier glass in the  
tiny parlor. And so between the man,  
to whom life meant nothing, and the  
child, to whose starved life the sole  
ideal was martyrdom, there sprang up  
a great and deep affection.

They were sitting together one after-  
noon when Summer suddenly leaned  
forward and slapped his knee emph-  
atically.

"Say, little graven image!" he often  
referred thus to Howard Roger—"I  
don't believe you ever were a boy."

"I don't know that I ever was."

Howard Roger politely acquiesced.

"Ever go to a ball game?"

Howard Roger shook his head.

"When I was your age," said Sum-  
mer with half closed eyes. "I used to be  
a little barelegged chick called 'Sum-  
mer' by my pals. I used to go swimming  
in the creek and fish for trout  
up and down Stone brook. My pals  
and I used to have a bandit's camp  
in the woods Saturdays and roast  
eggs!"

"Oh!" Howard Roger was drinking in  
every word, his eyes as big as saucers.

"See here," Summer said quickly,  
"you've done me no end of good these  
past few weeks, and to show you I ap-  
preciate it I'm going to teach you to  
be a boy. I'm going to show you what  
a ball game is like. I'm going to teach  
you to catch trout and suckers. We'll  
have a bandit camp, and I'll show you  
how to roast eggs and brol bacon on a  
stick. No, by George, we won't wait  
for that! Well begin now. John," he  
called to the orderly, "go out and get  
an air rifle and some slugs!"

When the orderly came back, Sum-  
mer and Howard Roger were sitting  
by the open window, and Summer,  
pointing to some sparrows on a neighbor-  
ing roof, was explaining it "would  
not kill 'em, but just make 'em jump,  
you know." He took the air rifle, gave  
the orderly a handful of cigars and told  
him to go out and enjoy himself.

It was growing dusk when the order-  
ly returned. As he mounted the stair  
a peal of laughter from Summer greet-  
ed his ear, and the shrill treble of Howard  
Roger's voice excitedly exclaimed: "Hit him! Hit him! See him jump? Ten  
to three that makes it. Oh, I say, Sun-  
ny, I've got you trimmed to death!"

"Mutual benefit society, it seems to  
me," the orderly observed to himself  
as he went below to finish his cigar.

## Actors Under King William III.

How summarily actors and managers  
were dealt with in the days of King  
William III. is shown by the petition  
of Alexander Davenant and others,  
dated Dec. 10, 1691, which has been  
found among the historical documents  
of the house of lords. These "sharers  
and adventurers in the playhouse"—  
this seems to have reference to the  
Dorset Garden theater in Whitefriars  
—set forth that the king had given  
orders to his servants, by the guard  
at this famous playhouse in the course  
of what seems to have been a rather  
serious fracas, the king had given  
orders at the desire of the peers that no  
soldiers should be on duty there for  
the future and that the players should  
be "suspended from acting till they  
had begged pardon for the affront."

The house had also, it appears, vin-  
dicted its dignity, thus outraged in the  
person of one of its members, by order-  
ing a sergeant and a soldier to be sent  
to the gatehouse at Whitehall, then  
used as a prison. The petitioners having  
humbly solicited the "removal of  
the suspension upon them" and prom-  
ised to "do their best to prevent the  
like miscarriage for the future," it is  
officially noted that "the suspension on  
Dec. 20 the sergeant and soldier were  
on petition released."—London Standard.

## It Worked Out Badly.

There is such a thing as carrying the  
discount business too far, as the smart  
advertising agent of a new publication  
discovered.

"As I understand," said the mer-  
chant, "your rate is \$50 a page for a  
single insertion and you deduct 1 per  
cent from this rate for each additional  
insertion."

"That is correct," replied the agent.  
"The total rate decreases by 1 per cent  
for each insertion contracted for after  
the first," he went on to explain. "If  
you agree to take it ten times, there  
will be nine insertions after the first,  
and you will get 9 per cent off the rate.  
In other words, you will only have to  
pay \$45 each time."

"Dead," the boy signaled back. "My  
mother teaches at Mrs. Thorpe's  
school."

"Want to come over and see me?"  
Summer queried.

The boy smiled and nodded. "If  
Mary will let me, I'll supplement in  
the finger language."

That was the beginning of Summer's  
acquaintance with Howard Roger Peters.

Every afternoon the orderly went  
across the street to the apartment on  
the fifth floor and escorted Howard  
Roger Peters to Summer's apartments.

Howard Roger and Summer became  
great friends, and with his new inter-  
est in life Summer began to mend.

To Summer, Howard Roger was at  
once an enigma and a marvel. That  
two short years could have produced  
a youth so mature was beyond  
comprehension, and in searching for  
the causes for this maturity he learned  
much of Howard Roger's personal his-  
tory. He discovered that the boy's fa-  
ther had been a political reformer and  
that a speech in the streets of the  
slums on an inclement November after-  
noon had been mainly responsible for his  
leaving his family his worldly goods,  
which were woefully inadequate for  
their material support; that to eke out  
their scanty fund the boy's mother  
taught in Mrs. Thorpe's school and that  
Howard Roger, left all day to

Mary and his own devices, had con-  
tributed to the support of the family.

French Cooking.

French economy is a fact. The soup  
often has no meat. All water in which  
vegetables are boiled is saved, to appear  
on the table as soup. The water is salted,  
but is not thickened, and the soup is  
nothing more nor less than the  
water which the "extravagant" Amer-  
ican housewife throws out. The Ger-  
man cook saves it, too, but she turns it  
into a most palatable soup by adding  
flour and butter cooked together, sea-  
sonings and bits of the vegetable.  
Never can the traveler forget the thin,  
tasteless, inedible slops served in  
various parts of France as soup. The  
water, masquerading as soup, forms  
one course of the dinner. Then comes  
the vegetable in a cream sauce or  
dressed with oil, or as a salad, with oil  
and vinegar. Perhaps a bit of meat  
may precede the vegetable, and after  
the salad will come a sweet. This is  
when things go well. The common  
people have less.—Exchange.

## Sicilian Grapes.

In Sicily there is a wild grape which,  
when ripe at the end of summer, is  
gathered by the peasants, tied in bunches  
and set on fire, not, however, to be  
consumed, but for a mere scorching.  
The flame dies rapidly through the  
light bushes and beard of the plant and  
leaves the seeds slightly roasted, in  
which state they are eaten with con-  
siderable relish by numbers of the  
rural population.

The botanical name of this Sicilian  
grape is *negropis*, or *goatseize*, the  
Greeks having believed it to be a remedy  
for a disease that appears in one  
corner of the eye. There are three or  
four species growing all around the  
Mediterranean as well as in the is-  
lands, chiefly on the hot, dry, sandy  
plains near the sea. They flourish  
even on the scorched volcanic soils, in  
strange contrast to their arid and barren  
surroundings, showing that the vital  
principle in them is unusually ener-  
getic and proof against extremes of  
heat and cold.

—A Homely Axion.

"Do not bite off a bigger piece than  
you can chew," is a homely axiom that  
is safe to heed and which expresses  
in language more forcible perhaps than  
elegant a vital truth. But although we  
all know the misery of undertaking too  
much, of having more care upon us than  
we know how to manage, why is it  
that we, over and over again, place  
ourselves in this uncomfortable position?  
How easy it would be to gauge our  
powers and our purses at their right  
values and act accordingly if we only  
would—but it is forever the same old  
story.

Before Peats, the wall paper man,  
lived in 1892 was at the head of a  
mammoth paper concern doing a busi-  
ness of \$15,000,000 a year. Yet in 1891  
Peats was running a small establish-  
ment for the sale of wall paper to the  
retail trade on Madison street, Chi-  
cago. What was the secret of his won-  
derful advance in the wall paper busi-  
ness in comparatively so short a while?

A newspaper man in 1892 induced  
him to experiment with printers' ink.  
The result was profitable. Peats didn't  
see that he could be too much of a good  
thing, so he increased his advertising  
appropriation and as his profits  
doubled he doubled his space in the  
newspapers and periodicals, and as his  
advertising increased his business  
grew. Thus he reached the enormous  
volume of \$15,000,000 a year by the  
arithmetical progression of wideawake  
advertising. In the language of P. T.  
Barnum, himself one of the most exten-  
sive advertisers the world has ever  
known, "If advertising can do this,  
what is that it can't do?"

Before Peats, the wall paper man,  
lived in 1892 was at the head of a  
mammoth paper concern doing a busi-  
ness of \$15,000,000 a year. Yet in 1891  
Peats was running a small establish-  
ment for the sale of wall paper to the  
retail trade on Madison street, Chi-  
cago. What was the secret of his won-  
derful advance in the wall paper busi-  
ness in comparatively so short a while?

A newspaper man in 1892 induced  
him to experiment with printers' ink.  
The result was profitable. Peats didn't  
see that he could be too much of a good  
thing, so he increased his advertising  
appropriation and as his profits  
doubled he doubled his space in the  
newspapers and periodicals, and as his  
advertising increased his business  
grew. Thus he reached the enormous  
volume of \$15,000,000 a year by the  
arithmetical progression of wideawake  
advertising. In the language of P. T.  
Barnum, himself one of the most exten-  
sive advertisers the world has ever  
known, "If advertising can do this,  
what is that it can't do?"

Before Peats, the wall paper man,  
lived in 1892 was at the head of a  
mammoth paper concern doing a busi-  
ness of \$15,000,000 a year. Yet in 1891  
Peats was running a small establish-  
ment for the sale of wall paper to the  
retail trade on Madison street, Chi-  
cago. What was the secret of his won-  
derful advance in the wall paper busi-  
ness in comparatively so short a while?

A newspaper man in 1892 induced  
him to experiment with printers' ink.  
The result was profitable. Peats didn't  
see that he could be too much of a good  
thing, so he increased his advertising  
appropriation and as his profits  
doubled he doubled his space in the  
newspapers and periodicals, and as his  
advertising increased his business  
grew. Thus he reached the enormous  
volume of \$15,000,000 a year by the  
arithmetical progression of wideawake  
advertising. In the language of P. T.  
Barnum, himself one of the most exten-  
sive advertisers the world has ever  
known, "If advertising can do this,  
what is that it can't do?"

Before Peats, the wall paper man,  
lived in 1892 was at the head of a  
mammoth paper concern doing a busi-  
ness of \$15,000,000 a year. Yet in 1891  
Peats was running a small establish-  
ment for the sale of wall paper to the  
retail trade on Madison street, Chi-  
cago. What was the secret of his won-  
derful advance in the wall paper busi-  
ness in comparatively so short a while?

A newspaper man in 1892 induced  
him to experiment with printers' ink.  
The result was profitable. Peats didn't  
see that he could be too much of a good  
thing, so he increased his advertising  
appropriation and as his profits  
doubled he doubled his space in the  
newspapers and periodicals, and as his  
advertising increased

## TORTURED THE PHILIPINOS

AMERICAN TROOPS BURN MEN TO DEATH

A New Black Hole of Calcutta—  
Official Report of Gen. Miles.

The United States War Department has made public that portion of the report of Lieutenant-General Miles, which refers to misconduct of officers and soldiers in the Philippines. Secretary Root has received several requests for this report, some of these requests being from persons in Boston, who stated that they understood that it contained much matter that never had been brought out in the investigation. The Secretary has held that the reports were confidential, in order that the officer making them might be free to make such comments as he desired, but it was learned that General Miles had no objection to the publication of the report. It was made public. The statements made by General Miles are the result of his tour of inspection in the Philippines last autumn and winter.

### BURNED TO DEATH.

The report is dated February 29, 1903, and addressed to the Secretary of War. General Miles says that in going from Calamian to Batangas, in November last, he noticed that the country appeared devastated and that the people were very much depressed. Stopping at Lipa, he says, a party of citizens, headed by the acting president, met him and stated that they desired to make a complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying that they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities, "that fifteen of their people had been tortured by what is known as the water torture, and that one man, a highly respectable citizen, aged 65 years, named Vincente Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture, and unconscious, was dragged from his house, which had been set on fire, and was burned to death. They stated that these atrocities were committed by a company of scouts under command of Lieutenant Hennessey, and that their people had been crowded into towns, six hundred being confined in one building." A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that some of the six hundred died from suffocation. General Miles says he looked at the building, which was one storey in height, eighteen or twenty feet wide, and possibly sixty or seventy feet long. He asked for a written statement to be forwarded to him at Manila, but says he never received it, and adds:

### BELIEVES TORTURE STORY.

"I have no reason to disbelieve their statements. In fact, the instances of torture in the case of the man Luna having been tortured and burned to death are confirmed by other reports."

Concerning the failure to receive the statement, General Miles says: "Whether any influence was brought to bear to prevent their statement, either by persuasion or coercion, I am not prepared to say at the present time."

General Miles then refers to other cases, saying that on the Island of Cebu it was reported and published in November, 1902, "that two officers—Captain Samuels, 44th Infantry, U.S.V., and Lieut. Feater, 19th Infantry—had committed similar atrocities against the people of that island. It also reported that at Iloilo on the Island of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death."

### MURDERED EIGHT MEN.

At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Glenn ordered Lieut. Caulfield, Philippine Scouts, to take eight prisoners out into the country, and that if they did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent Quisino he was not to bring them back. It was stated that the men were taken out and that they either did not or could not do as directed. One of the men, who had a son among the scouts, was spared, but the others were separated into two parties, numbering three or four respectively, and while tied together were all murdered by being shot or bayoneted to death, some being in a kneeling position at that time. The pretence was made that they were killed while attempting to escape, but so far as known no official report was ever made of the circumstance.

These facts have been reported by Major Watts, who investigated the case. Besides Lieut. Caulfield, civilian scouts Ramos, Preston, Corn and McKeen were participants.

### THE WATER TORTURE.

"At Cabayog, Samar, it was reported that several men in that district had been subjected to water torture. I saw three men who had been subjected to this treatment. One was the president of the town, Mr. Rozales, who showed me a long scar on his arm, which he said was caused by the cords with which he was bound cutting into his flesh. The second man was named Jose Borja, and the third was Padre Jose Diaznes, who stated he was one of three priests who had been subjected to torture by the troops under command of Lieut. Gaujot, Tenth Cavalry; that his front teeth had been knocked out, which was apparent; he was otherwise maltreated and robbed of three hundred dollars. It was stated that these priests were taken out to be killed and were only saved by the prompt action of Major Carrington, First Infantry, who sent for them. Lieut. Gaujot was tried, tried guilty, and was given the trivial sentence of three months' suspension from command, forfeiting \$50 per month for the same period. His pleading guilty prevented all the facts and circumstances being developed."

### A TORTURE BRIGADE.

"It appears that Major Glenn, Lieut. Conger and a party of assistants and native scouts were moved from place to place for the purpose of extorting statements by means of

torture, and it became so notorious that his party was called 'Glenn's Brigade.' Whether it was possible for officers to be engaged in such acts without the personal knowledge of the General upon whose staff they were serving at the time, namely, Brigadier-General Hughes, I leave for others to conjecture."

"These facts came to my notice in a casual way, and many others of similar character have been reported in different parts of the archipelago. I found that with certain officers the impression prevailed that such acts were justifiable and I felt it my duty, in order to correct such erroneous and dangerous impression and to prevent the possibility of such acts being committed in the future which must impair the good name of American arms and bring discredit to our service for all times to come."

The order says that "the excuse that the unusual conditions justify the measures herein condemned are without foundation."

### BICYCLE EXERCISE.

For the Heart and Lungs It Is Beneficial.

It is a pity that the swing of the pendulum has resulted in lessening temporarily the popularity of the bicycle. The immoderate use, or rather abuse, of the wheel undoubtedly did harm to many weak hearts; but for those who use it sensibly there is a fund of health in it that can be found in almost no other popular form of exercise.

Golf is, no doubt, as useful as a pastime, but a game of golf is a more formal undertaking for the city dweller, and it often requires so much time to go to and come from the links that only holidays or half-holidays are available for the purpose. The wheel, on the other hand, is always ready. A half-hour's spin can be taken every day, when the weather permits, by even the busiest.

It is especially as a heart and lung exercise that wheeling is beneficial. The muscular exercise involved in moderate and not too rapid cycling is just sufficient to induce stronger contractions of the heart, and this of course results in increased activity of the circulation. More blood passes through the lungs in a given time, and so it is aerated more efficiently. At the same time the heart muscle is strengthened by its increased action. In addition, the rapid movement in the open air and the exhilaration of the exercise increase the rapidity and the depth of the inspirations, the lungs are expanded more fully, the air is forced into the smaller tubes and air-cells, many of which are apt to be more or less obstructed by little balls of mucus, especially after an attack of bronchitis, pleurisy or pneumonia.

Wheeling also stimulates the skin to increased action, which is of decided benefit to the gouty and to persons with the so-called uric-acid diathesis.

But the dangers of bicycling must not be lost sight of. The old, or those with seriously damaged heart or brittle arteries, had better avoid the wheel; and there are others, even in apparent health, in whom this exercise, however moderately taken, increases enormously the rapidity of the pulse. The other dangers, leaving out of account collisions, breaks and other accidents, are those incident to long or rapid riding and hill-climbing, and are easily avoided. A ride of ten or even twenty miles a day, on a decently level road, at a gait of not more than nine or ten miles an hour, is for most persons an excellent form of exercise.—YOUTH'S Companion.

### DO SOMETHING.

Don't stand with your hands in your pockets, And look like a knot on a log; Tighten your "galluses," spit on your hands, And bump yourself out of the bog.

Oh, never allow the spring breezes Through your whiskers to mournfully rustle; Remember that Fortune, that downy old jade, Smiles only on the people who hustle.

Chop cordwood, dig drains, or split rails;

But don't sit around like a dumb thing; The spring is here, the summer is near.

Go to work and do something.—The Khan's Spring Advice.

### THE KING'S ANCESTRY.

According to a Jacobite authority, only one drop of King Edward's blood is estimated pure English—which he derives from Margaret Tudor, wife of James IV, of Scotland. Two drops of French blood come from Mary Stuart, five drops of Scotch blood from James IV, and Darnley, Queen Mary's husband. Of the rest, eight drops are Danish, and four thousand and forty are German.

### GROWN CAUTIOUS.

"What kind of weather do you think we are going to have to-morrow?"

"The indications," said the professional prophet, "point to more rain, but I have no personal opinion on the subject whatever."

During disturbances at Sepos, Hungary, in connection with the election of Judges, the gendarmes killed four and wounded several rioters.

## REAL PIRATES OF TO-DAY FOUND ON THE INDIAN OCEAN AND THE CHINA SEA.

They Make Navigation Perilous  
Even for the Big Liners  
Sometimes.

The pirates of the old school have vanished quite away, but piracy itself has by no means disappeared. The principal field for pirates to-day is in the Indian Ocean and the China Sea. So common is piracy there that the P. & O. steamers and the vessels of the French Messagers Maritimes and other lines expressly stipulate in their bills of lading that they are not responsible "for pilage and piracy."

Only the other day a pirate junk sank a French merchant ship in Chinese waters and a French man-of-war caught and sank a pirate in the Pacific.

Not long ago some Chinese pirates attacked a steam launch and heavily laden lighter almost within sight of a British gunboat. The gunboat Sandpiper was conveying the launch and her tow along the coast when she stuck on a sand bar. A fleet of pirate vessels had been hovering in the distance, watching for an opportunity to attack the launch, and as soon as the gunboat struck they came swooping down. The launch was some distance behind the gunboat, and was concealed from her sight by a projection of land. The pirates swarmed aboard, and when the pilot offered resistance they killed him and threw him to the sharks. The supercargo, begging for his life, was bound and thrown into the cockpit of the launch. The others on board were natives, who offered no resistance and so were spared.

### THE LAUNCH AND LIGHTER.

were looted and the valuable cargo which they had on board was transferred quickly to pirate junks, which then hoisted their great, creaking sails again—those funny sails like butterfly wings with bamboo yards—and were off for the open sea. When the Sandpiper finally got off the bar and steamed down to the pillaged launch not a sail was to be seen on all the broad expanse of waters.

A well-known case of modern piracy on a big scale was the capture of the steamship Namos a few years ago. She was a good-sized liner, and was on her way from ports on the Malay Peninsula to Hong Kong with a valuable cargo and 255 passengers, five of whom were Europeans and the rest Chinese. Among the Chinese passengers were several rich merchants returning from their rich with fortune which they had accumulated in the Straits Settlements. Of this fact the pirates who haunt the Malay seas became aware, for they have their agents in all the principal ports who inform them when an especially valuable prize is about to sail. The Namos carried a native crew. At the first stopping place of the steamer the pirates induced the regular crew, by bribes and threats, to desert. Then fifty of the pirates left their fleet in a secluded inlet and presented themselves to the Namos's captain as honest sailors looking for a job. They were hired and the Namos sailed away, the captain little thinking that his crew of the best native sailors he had ever seen was almost entirely composed of

### MURDERERS AND ROBBERS.

The Namos had been five hours at sea; the evening was falling over the calm tropic waters, the passengers were at their evening meal and the lookout had just given his cry of "Ham decky hai" ("I'm looking out") when a tumult arose on deck and the fifty half-naked pirates appeared from below, shouting fiercely and waving cutlasses and revolvers. They fired a volley into the passengers seated below in the dining hall, killing and wounding several, killed the captain and wounded the first officer, and made the second officer prisoner. The surviving Chinese passengers were too terrified to make any resistance, and the Europeans were locked up in a tiny cabin while the pirates took charge of the ship and steered her for Pinghai on the China coast.

Off Pinghai they met their own pirate fleet, and transferring all the loot which they had found in the Namos to these vessels, they abandoned the steamer and sailed away after damaging every bit of machinery which they could conveniently get at.

When the pirates had gone the Europeans broke out of the cabin where they had been confined, repaired the machinery and navigated the steamer to Hong Kong.

The British Government took such measures about this affair that the Chinese Government, which is not as a rule, very energetic in hunting down pirates, decided to do something about it, and thirty-four of the fifty who had seized the Namos were captured and had their heads

chopped off. At least the Chinese officials who presided at the execution said that the thirty-four were members of the pirate company but there was considerable doubt about it at the time.

### IT WAS WHISPERED

that the Chinese Government, not being willing or able to capture the real pirates, and at the same time wanting to please the English, had trotted out thirty-four criminals who had been condemned to death anyway and cut their heads off as pirates while the real criminals went free and are, perhaps, lurking to-day about the Eastern seas looking for other ships to plunder.

One of the mistakes of the yellow rovers of the China Sea was when they attacked a British training ship, thinking she was a merchantman. The training ship had a crew of boys learning to be sailors. She was a sailing vessel, and as she forged along with her ports closed, she looked very like a mercantile merchant craft, big and prosperous and fit for looting. Suddenly a fleet of pirate junks bore down upon her and the navy captain, with his guns shot and his crew concealed behind the high bulwarks, calmly awaited their coming. The Chinese paint great eyes on the bows of their junks, for they say: "No got eyes how can see?" But the painted eyes could not see what lay within that peaceful-looking craft. Quickly the pirates were alongside and swarming over the hammock nettings. Then down fell the ports, bang went the guns; it was "up boys and at 'em," and several hundred young tars were slashing at the pirates with cutlasses, shooting them with pistols and tumbling them back onto the decks of their private vessels or into the water.

It was all over in a few minutes, and such of the junks as had not been sunk fled away with the pirates that had escaped.

### DOG INTELLIGENCE.

Remarkable Sagacity Displayed by Some Canine Pets.

In that delightful book on Individuality, by Professor Shaler, of Harvard, the learned author uses the expression, "the almost human dog." The expression seems merited in view of the remarkable sagacity at times displayed by some of our canine pets. The dog fanciers will often grow recklessly extravagant and attribute reason to the dog, but leaving out any dispute that might arise over the ambiguous word, reason, it would seem that Prof. William Wundt, the celebrated Leipzig psychologist, may be relied on in his conclusion about the dog in his Human and Animal Psychology. Professor Wundt himself boasts of having a remarkably intelligent dog, but he thinks all the remarkable acts attributed to dogs may be accounted for on the basis of memory and association.

The London Spectator sounds the praises of the clever city dog whose accomplishments, it thinks, has been overlooked by too much praise bestowed on the country dog.

### A LONDON DOG.

Among other interesting stories the Spectator tells the following: "Some years ago a foot passenger was going home rather late at night, taking a short cut through a poor neighborhood. He was met in the moonlight by a large black retriever, which proceeded to make itself extremely friendly. It barked in a cheerful manner, and then trotted up a side passage, evidently wishing to be followed. As it was not, it ran back, took its new acquaintance's hand in its mouth, and gently drew him toward the passage. The human partner in this dumb dialogue was not quick enough to gather its meaning, but imagined that it wanted to carry his glove, which he let it take hold of. The dog promptly snatched this out of his hand, and then, wagging his tail and turning his head round, trotted off with the glove apparently certain that he would be followed. He only went a few yards and then came to a door leading into a yard. He then began to scratch at the door, which was really a double gate to the yard. The latch was tried, and it was found to be unlocked, and the gate being opened, the dog instantly ran in. The name on the gate was that of a butcher in a street near by and inquiries next day showed that the dog had been out late and had consequently been shut out, with the result that he had induced a perfect stranger to come and let him in."

### A NON-COMBATANT.

"What is your position in the choir?" asked the new church-member. "Absolutely neutral," replied the mild tenor. "I don't side with either faction."

The diamond is electrified by friction, but not by heat, as are topazes and many other gems.

## THE MOATHOUSE MYSTERY

ENGLAND'S MURDER CASE  
GRADUALLY CLEARING UP.

Laborer Exploring an Old Ditch  
Discovered the Woman's  
Body.

What is called the mystery of the Moat House has been solved at last, says an English despatch. For some six weeks past it has been discussed by everybody, and the past week it has been the main topic of talk everywhere. It is an extraordinary story just now.

More than four years ago a man named Dougall, along with Camille Holland, a middle-aged gentleman, bought an old farm situated by a wide, deep moat, in a remote part of the country, far away from any other habitation. Shortly after the purchase the lady disappeared most unaccountably, but the wonder did not last very soon. The lady was forgotten. Nobody, not even her bankers, were suspicious of anything wrong. Cheques reaching the bank in Miss Holland's name were duly honored.

For nearly four years this went on, and it is unquestionable if the mystery would ever have been revealed had it not been that Dougall, made bold, probably, by success, carried the forgeries of Miss Holland's name too far, and was arrested on that charge. Then the question arose, Where was the

## FIFTY OF 'EM EVERY YEAR

EARTHQUAKES MORE NUMEROUS RECENTLY.

Average Number Recorded Annually, so the Wise Ones Say.

At the recent meeting at Belfast of the British Association, Prof. Milne said that the usual yearly average of earthquakes whose effects were felt all over the world is about fifty. Recently, however, they have been more numerous. In the three years between January 1, 1899, and January 1, 1902, the number recorded was 196.

It is only within the past ten or twelve years that seismologists have been able to record instrumentally the effects of the earthquakes at long distances from the place of origin of the shock. The seismograph was invented about fifteen years ago for the purpose of recording earth movements that could not otherwise be observed.

In Japan, for example, there are thousands of earth movements or tremors every year which are too slight to be noticed by those on the ground, though it is slightly moved beneath their feet. There are several forms of the seismograph, but the most common is a pencil-tipped pendulum so delicately adjusted that the slightest earth movement where it stands is at once recorded on the paper beneath it.

At the time of the great Japanese earthquake in 1891 it was recorded by a seismograph as far away as Shanghai, China. But no one at that time supposed that the effects of the severest earthquake shocks were distributed through the rocks clear around the earth.

### RECORDING THE SHOCKS.

It was not until a number of seismographic stations were established in Europe that it was found that shocks occurring on the margin of the Pacific Ocean could be recorded there. Shocks of the greatest intensity cannot to-day occur anywhere without the fact being almost instantly communicated through the rocks to seismographs in all parts of the world.

The very severe disturbances in Guatemala in April last were recorded by the most northerly seismographs in Canada and by those of

Europe.

Prof. Milne says that in all cases the center of origin of world-shaking shocks lies on the flanks or near the bases of the steepest flexures or breaks on the earth's surface. Many of them occur in the abysses of the sea, and it is usually found that when these terrible shocks originate in land, large areas are raised or lowered as the result of the shock.

Thus in Japan in 1891 a breaking down of the rocks occurred among the mountains where the disturbance originated. The length of this break was traced for forty miles and the area of subsidence, which embraced the western part of the Neo Valley, sank vertically from 10 to 20 feet.

During the New Madrid earthquake of 1811-13, which occurred in the Mississippi Valley, in what is now the southeastern part of Missouri and the northeastern part of Arkansas, an area of about 5,000 square miles subsided vertically on an average of about 10 feet.

### THE CAUSE OF SOME.

Some of these shaken areas permanently attracted drainage from the surrounding country and remain to-day as lakes, the memorials of a terrible period of convulsion among the rocks of the Mississippi Valley, which we usually regard as one of the most stable parts of the earth's surface.

There were no such things as seismographs in those days, but men who were scattered over the country felt the effects of those earth-shaking shocks throughout a region embracing about one-third of our present territory. Seismographs would undoubtedly have recorded these earthquakes throughout the world.

The colossal cause of one of the greatest earthquakes in the past century has been quite clearly established. The Assam earthquake of 1897 was due to a movement of about 10,000 square miles of the upper rocks through a distance of 16 feet.

The Cutch earthquake of 1819 resulted in the subsidence of 2,000 square miles of country and the elevation of a ridge fifty miles in length. Similarly when the center of origin of great earthquakes has been sub-oceanic, soundings have shown that vast depressions have been formed under the sea while coast lines have been raised or lowered. In 1822, about 100,000 square miles along the coast of Chile, were permanently lifted about three feet.

In addition to the great earthquakes there occur every year some 10,000 minor shocks, a great many of which are detected only by the use of seismographs. It is supposed that many of these shocks slightly relieve the strain upon the underlying rocks which are being slowly extended or lifted by subterranean forces, without causing enough motion to create any serious disturbance at the surface.

### EARNINGS OF ACROBATS.

The monthly earnings of a lady circus-rider vary from \$375 to \$500, while those of the highest class often earn \$750. A clown's earnings average from \$175 and \$200 to \$375 and \$500. No performer on the tight-rope "works" for less than from \$250 to \$375 a month. Engagements of this sort, it seems, are always made and wages paid, by the month. Carpet acrobats earn from \$500 to \$550; even second-rate performers on the horizontal bar receive \$625 to \$750, while masters of the act earn as much as \$1,250 a month.

### THE TRUTH.

"Really, Miss Molville-Ella, if I may call you so—I know nothing so beautiful as your golden hair and lovely blue eyes."

She—"How long is it since you said the same thing to another girl?"

He (earnestly)—"Never, I assure you."

She—"The last girl had black eyes and black hair."



# Red Heart and Black Arrow

A Tale of the Rolling Wave

## CHAPTER XVI.

It was the morning of my second day in Naples, and no news had reached me of Kennard, or of the man from whose dagger his meteor-like dash through the railway caused me to be saved. I had put up at the Hotel Victoria on the Partenope Quay, whence I could watch the blue waters of the beautiful Gulf for the coming of the Queen of Night, and all through the day after my arrival I had been thrown into a fever every time the smoke of an incoming steamer appeared on the horizon. But I was doomed to disappointment: none of the vessels bearing harber proved to be the graceful craft which the detective had called a "murder-trap."

My impatience was becoming almost unbearable. Not only did I chafe against the delay in the arrival of the ship, but I feared from Kennard's absence that some harm had befallen him, and that unaided I should never be able to cope with the difficulties that beset me. Acting on the advice he had given, I had abandoned disguise and resented my own garments before engaging a room at the hotel, and I was beginning to consider whether my best course would not be to confide my position and anxiety to the English Consul, in the hope that he would be more helpful than his colleague at Genoa. Once I put on my cap to go to the Consulate, but the thought of the stone cell at the Convent of Santa Lucia overcame me, and I turned again to vainly scanning the sky-line beyond the Bay.

In the ordinary course the Queen of Night should have arrived at Naples early on the previous day, and as the weather was fine and calm the delay was quite inexplicable. It was now eleven o'clock in the forenoon, so that she was nearly thirty hours overdue, which, unless something had happened, was out of all proportion to any legitimate detention in so short a voyage. To my other anxieties began to be added wild thoughts of collisions, fire, shipwrecks, and a hundred other perils of the deep.

At last I reached such a pitch that to stay kicking my heels about the hotel and staring out to sea was no longer possible to me. I decided to go down to the quays and endeavor to find some one who could aid my inquiries by interpreting for me, and glad to be up and doing anything I salled forth at once. Passing through the Via Gioia, I chanced to notice a name over a doorway which filled me with a sudden inspiration—the name of the agent whom Nathan had mentioned as his correspondent in Naples, one Signor Girolamo Volpe. If any one in the city was likely to be able to give news of the ship, this was the man, and at all risks I determined to try him.

I say all risks, because there was every probability that if he knew who I was he would serve my enemies rather than myself by taking steps to curtail my liberty. Vizard, still a free agent, having seen me on my way south, would have been certain to apprise their correspondent of the fact, with instructions to throw obstacles in my way, if nothing worse, and it would not therefore be safe to make inquiry in my own name and person. As I was still wearing the mercantile uniform which I had gone ashore at Genoa, I went first to a clothier's and bought a ready-made tourist suit, changing into it, by permission of the proprietor, in a room behind the shop. Then, having given instructions for my uniform to be sent to the hotel, I returned to the Via Gioia.

The offices of Mr. Girolamo Volpe, though in a large and handsome building, were not themselves on a lordly scale, consisting, so far as I was able to judge during my brief acquaintance with them, of a couple of rooms on the ground floor just inside the main entrance. Assuming

## The Broken Health of School Life

**Close Confinement, over Exertion at Study and Worry over Examinations too great a strain for the Nerves—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.**

So many school girls and school boys, too, are pale, languid and run down in health, subject to weak spells and nervous headache, and victims of sleeplessness, that we no longer realize the folly of developing the mind at the expense of the body.

It is on the mothers and fathers that falls the responsibility of looking after the health of their children, and to them we suggest the wisdom of having the health of their children kept at the high water mark by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This great food is gentle and natural in action as to be admirably suited to the requirements of children. The benefits to be derived from its use are certain and lasting, as it goes to form new red corpuscles in the blood, and creates new nerve force.

Mrs. T. Dalzell, 21 Charles street, Kingston, Ont., states: "My daughter suffered very much with headaches, caused no doubt from over-study and a run down condition of the nervous system. These attacks of headache were very trying on her and I noticed that she was gradually growing weaker and more nervous. About two months ago I got her a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and since she has been

blank inaction, I gave orders for him to be instantly shown up. Half a minute later I was more mystified than ever, for on the individual who was tripping obsequiously into the room I had certainly never set eyes before. He was a tall, thin, rather dissipated-looking, shabbily-dressed man, whose nationality at first sight would have been a mystery if it had not been announced.

Stranger though he was, there was something about him as he entered that struck a recent chord in my memory, and I scrutinized him more closely to see if I was confronted with yet another disguise. But the notion was no sooner formed than it was dispelled by the discovery of what had seemed familiar in him. It was the shining top of his dome-shaped bald head which had recalled the bald head seen by me an hour before over the screen in Volpe's office, and suspicious as I was growing of everything and everybody, I recognized that it would be ridiculous to assume that it was the same.

"Then where the devil is the ship?" I proceeded, adopting the manner of the irascible Briton on his travels. "Here have I been waiting for her ever since yesterday morning. I was unable to join her in London, so came across the Continent to join her here for the rest of the trip. The delay is very annoying."

At that moment I caught sight of the shining top of a bald head, raised an inch above the screen, as if some one behind it were changing his position. It disappeared so quickly as not to distract my attention from the clerk's reply.

"It is most unforhurt, sir, that you should be so discommode," he said. "I regret ver moosh that there can be no booking per Queen of Night from Naples. After leaving Genoa she call for orders at Leghorn, and receive instructions by cable from the owners to proceed to Cagliari in Sardinia, whence she goes direct to Alexandria. She not come to Naples at all!"

This was terrible news, and I was so overcome that I nearly betrayed myself. The villains had evidently arranged that the ship at Leghorn, so

Zavertal could be informed whether I was still safely out of the way at the Convent. In this case they could, without risk of complications, carry out the original programme of visiting Naples; but if anything should have gone wrong with their plans with regard to the quieting of myself, pursuit on my part was to be stalled off by the simple process of avoiding the port where I should expect to find the ship. The latter contingency had occurred, and by this time the Queen of Night must be nearing Cagliari, whence in a few hours she would start for Alexandria, and commence that portion of the voyage over which hung the foreshadowing of such dreadful mystery.

Collecting sense enough to hurl a few anathemas at the clerk, I left the office and walked slowly back to the hotel. One ray of comfort was alone granted to me. I remembered that Pisa, where Kennard and Vizard had both so mysteriously disappeared, was the junction with the short line running to Leghorn, and reflected that if Vizard had got on board there the detective would have the chance of doing so too. I hoped frantically that he had availed himself of it, and that his non-communication with me was due to his having gone to those who needed his protection so much more urgently. This thought, however, though it lifted a little of my load, did not compensate for being left high and dry where I was powerless myself to aid; and directly I reached the hotel I inquired if there were any boats leaving for Cagliari which would give me a chance of catching up the Queen of Night before she sailed. Again I met with a rebuff. The day was Thursday. The steamer for Sardinia would not leave till Saturday.

I went up to my room, well-nigh in despair, and racked with doubt whether I had better go to the Consulate or try the Italian police authorities. I had nearly, after my last experience, decided in favor of the latter, when a waiter knocked at the door and said that a signor—an English signor—was inquiring for me below. Who my visitor could be, unless it was either Kennard or Vizard, I had no idea, but glad at the prospect of any sort of change from

"I am glad to hear you say that," he replied, "for it would be hard to meet with such a reception after going to the expense of considerable time and trouble to do a service to strangers. I am sorry to say that I suffer from shortness of sight, and did not take particular notice of your friend's costume. By the way, allow me to rectify an omission—I should have introduced myself on entering. My name is Matthew Mayfield. I am a missionary working among the English sailors who frequent Italian ports."

I should certainly never have guessed Mr. Mayfield's profession from his appearance, though I had had enough experience of longshore preachers to know that they do not usually wear purple and fine linen. The disclosure of his avocation inspired me with a new idea, and I promptly asked him if he knew of any private boat on the point of sailing for Cagliari, or which could be chartered for that purpose at a moderate figure. I had taken the precaution on the previous day to wire home to the bankers who had my modest savings in their charge and who had cabled back a credit of two hundred pounds for me to their local agents. I was willing, however, to spend every penny of it in getting to Cagliari.

But Mr. Mayfield shook his head. "A sailing vessel could easily be procured at a small sum to put you across to the island, but it would not take less than two and a half days under the most favorable conditions of wind and tide. That, I understand, would be too late to catch the Queen of Night. There are no small steamers here disengaged which could be got ready for sea at such short notice."

Mrs. R. Wareham, 267 Sherbrooke street Peterborough, Ont., states: "One of my children has suffered a great deal with nervous headaches, dizziness and sleeplessness, and, in fact, was all run down, pale and languid. These troubles were attributed to over-study and confinement at school. She began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that we have found this treatment exceedingly helpful. It has relieved her of headache, steadied her nerves, and built up her system wonderfully. We can see a great change in her, as the color is returning to her face, and she is gaining in flesh and weight."

Mrs. R. Wareham, 267 Sherbrooke street Peterborough, Ont., states: "One of my children has suffered a great deal with nervous headaches, dizziness and sleeplessness, and, in fact, was all run down, pale and languid. These troubles were attributed to over-study and confinement at school. She began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that we have found this treatment exceedingly helpful. It has relieved her of headache, steadied her nerves, and built up her system wonderfully. We can see a great change in her, as the color is returning to her face, and she is gaining in flesh and weight."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmaston, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box of his remedies.

dina, where he has been shooting while she came to Naples to rest. I think I can induce Captain Dicey to give you a passage—on the quiet— for a ten-pound note or so."

"He shall have twenty if he will pay my passage, I said eagerly, "and twenty more if it gets me there before you see him. Mr. Mayfield will place me under an eternal obligation?"

"I will go at once," was the reply; "it is one of the sweetest pleasures vouchsafed to us poor laborers in the vineyard to befriend our fellow-countrymen in their need. It is now nearly one. Expect me back in an hour from now."

And he went out, leaving me wondering at the combination of so much disinterested goodness with an extremely unprepossessing exterior.

(To Be Continued.)

## PERFUMES AND THE VOICE.

Students of Singing Warned to Be Aware of Scents.

Girls and others who take singing lessons are experiencing the inconveniences sometimes attached to science's discoveries. Those whose teachers follow assiduously the latest wrinkles from Paris have been instructed that in future they must rigorously abstain from the use of perfumes, and the wearing of odorous flowers. Needless to say, many have rebelled.

The new regulation has been evolved by the Parisian professors of vocal music, following the results of certain experiments and observations made by French scientists. According to a well-known teacher of singing in that city, who is endeavoring to make his pupils live up to the new rule, the experiments, which were principally undertaken at the request of the teachers, have proved that all strong perfumes are injurious to the delicate membranes of the throat.

Not only does this apply to the concentrated essences that come in bottles, but even to the fragrant odors that issue from the flowers themselves. The violet's perfume, according to the experiments made with the laryngoscope, is, perhaps, the most injurious of all, and the wearing of bunches of these simple and proverbially modest flowers has been strictly forbidden to all who are anxious to cultivate their voices.

Prima donna and other operatic singers have been cautioned concerning the dangers that lurk hidden in their corsage bouquets, and it is probable that they will no longer show their appreciation of the magnificent floral tributes which ardent admirers delight in showering upon them, by ostentatiously nestling their faces among the dainty blossoms, and assuming an air of ecstatic bliss.

This was good news indeed. The person alluded to as having gone on board at Leghorn was evidently Vizard, but neither he nor Vizard would be half so dangerous with the detective at hand to watch their every move. A great deal would depend, however, on whether he was still successfully disguised as the old American General, and I questioned my visitor as to how Mr. Kennard was dressed.

"You require proof of my having met Mr. Kennard?" he said, showing at once by his manner that he had put upon my question a construction I had not intended it to bear. The information he brought tallied so exactly with my previous surmise, and with what I had learned at Volpe's office, that to doubt him after he had made his statement never crossed my mind, and I hastened to disclaim any such intention.

"I am glad to hear you say that," he replied, "for it would be hard to meet with such a reception after going to the expense of considerable time and trouble to do a service to strangers. I am sorry to say that I suffer from shortness of sight, and did not take particular notice of your friend's costume. By the way, allow me to rectify an omission—I should have introduced myself on entering. My name is Matthew Mayfield. I am a missionary working among the English sailors who frequent Italian ports."

Among flowers this is the case particularly. Some have no odor; they fall into the class of substances just described. The smell of others is unpleasant because they throw off particles which are obnoxious to the membranes, and the latter rebel.

The so-called fragrant flowers,

notably the rose, the violet and the carnation, literally tickle the olfactory membranes to a sense of pleasure and enjoyment, though it is

worthy of note that some persons

abhor, the scent of certain flowers

that to the majority of mankind

seem deliciously fragrant.

If, then, these odorous particles have such a lively action upon the nasal membranes, it certainly does not appear strange that when inhaled, as they must be at times, they should have an injurious effect upon the membranes of the throat, which are at least as sensitive as those of the nose. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to conceive that the inhalation of perfumes, therefore, might seriously interfere with an operatic singer's powers, which are so keenly dependent upon the perfect condition of the laryngeal membranes.

Scale Insects—Scale insects are controlled by caustic solutions, so that it is often necessary to treat trees in a dormant condition for fear of injury to growing parts. Lime, sulphur and salt wash is recommended for dormant trees infested with San Jose scale. White oil soap (two pounds to a gallon of water) or 20 per cent, kerosene may also be used. The last to apply to other scales as winter treatments. Summer treatment for all scales, 20 per cent, kerosene emulsion, applied on bright, sunny days.

Red Spider—To control red spider, avoid too great dryness; when present spray the plants with water or with a mixture of lime, flour or plaster (one part of the lime, flour or plaster, dusted on the foliage in the morning. Repeat at short intervals if necessary.

Plant Lice—For plant lice, use kerosene emulsion (15 per cent) as soon as noticed, repeating as may be necessary to control. "Rose leaf" tobacco extract may be submitted, if desired, especially in greenhouses (one part to sixty or seventy of water).

Flea Bettles—For flea bettle use Paris green mixed with air slaked lime, flour or plaster (one part of the lime, flour or plaster), dusted on the foliage in the morning. Repeat at short intervals if necessary.

Allowing the cows to drink impure water from dirty watering troughs, stagnant ponds, soaks from barn yards.

Feeding rye, rape, turnips, turnip tops, ragweed, leeks, or apples.

Not wiping cow's flanks, udders and teats before milking.

Milking with dirty hands.

Using wooden pails for milk.

Not straining the milk immediately after milking.

Stirring or aerating (exposing to the air), close to a swill barrel, open, hog trough, hogs, barn yard, or milking yard.

A rusty old milk can.

Milking the cow, dumping the milk into the milk can and leaving it over night without either straining, aerating or cooling.

Sour milk is caused by leaving or keeping it at too high a temperature.

Milk should always be strained and aerated, dipping and stirring immediately after milking.

In warm weather the milk should be cooled by setting the pails of cans in cold water while it is being aerated. Cool to 65 degrees.

Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk should be cooled to 60 degrees, set in a cool cellar and covered with a clean robe or blanket, and let alone till Monday morning.

Milk cans and pails should be washed with a brush and luke warm water in which a little soda is dissolved, then scald and place on their sides in the sun. Cans and pails should be scoured with salt occasionally.

A rusty can should never be used to send milk to the factory.

Successful Dairying can be summed up in two words—Be Clean.

The descendants of an Australian settler, 102 years of age, number 304 persons. He is in receipt of an old-age pension from the Australian Government.

## ON THE FARM.

### THE WAR ON INSECTS.

Spraying is effective according to completeness with which the surfaces are covered with the spray mixtures. All spray mixtures will stick to the surface much better if applied as a fine mist than in coarse drops, for the drops easily run together and drip off, while the mist globules remain. It is what remains on the surface that is beneficial. Make the spray a fine mist, and keep the nozzle moving.

Do not soak the tree. Cover the leaf, fruit, or twigs with mist globules, but do not wash them with an overdose. Two light but thorough sprayings are more beneficial than one drenching, and require very little more liquid and only little more time.

Keep all trees free from dead and useless wood. When trimming, cut so as to leave the surface flush with the bark. Projecting stubs never heal over, but become sources of trouble later. Paint all cut surfaces as soon as made; they will heal better and resist decay much longer.

If diseases or insects are serious do not wait but spray promptly to maintain control.

Insects are controlled either on account of the actual destruction of plant tissues by the insects (borers, caterpillars, etc.), with the consequent loss of plant substances; or on account of the drain upon the vitality of the plant through the loss of sap (San Jose scale, etc.) or by the interference with root or leaf activity by colonies of insects (root and leaf lice). Each group of insects is controlled by special methods.

Caterpillars and all Leaf-Eating Insects—Spray with Paris green or Bordeaux Paris green. Repeat at frequent intervals (seven to ten days) if necessary to control. For asparagus beetle, add resin solution to Paris green and spray as below.

Circulon—Spray with arsenate of lead in spring. If serious later, catch adults by jarring insects from trees into sheet beneath, and then destroy. This should be done in early morning. Repeat at frequent intervals (daily, if necessary) to control the pest.

Borers—The peach borer may be located by the holes close to or just below the surface of the soil. They may be killed in April or September by cutting out with a knife or by ramming wire into the holes. In the case of the apple twig borer, the bared twigs should be cut out and destroyed during June. Other borers are controlled by similar methods.

Flea Bettles—For flea bettle use Paris green mixed with air slaked lime, flour or plaster (one part of the lime, flour or plaster), dusted on the foliage in the morning. Repeat at short intervals if necessary.

Some substances smell not at all. That is because they either throw off no such particles, or because the particles which they do emit are not of a nature to affect the olfactory membranes.

Among flowers this is the case particularly. Some have no odor; they fall into the class of substances just described. The smell of others is unpleasant because they throw off particles which are obnoxious to the membranes, and the latter rebel.

The so-called fragrant flowers, notably the rose, the violet and the carnation, literally tickle the olfactory membranes to a sense of pleasure and enjoyment, though it is

worthy of note that some persons abhor, the scent of certain flowers

that to the majority of mankind

seem deliciously fragrant.

If, then, these odorous particles have such a lively action upon the nasal membranes, it certainly does not appear strange that when inhaled, as they must be at times, they should have an injurious effect upon the membranes of the throat, which are at least as sensitive as those of the nose. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to conceive that the inhalation of perfumes, therefore, might seriously interfere with an operatic singer's powers, which are so keenly dependent upon the perfect condition of the laryngeal membranes.

Red Spider—To control red spider, avoid too great dryness; when present spray the plants with water or with a mixture of lime, flour or plaster (one part of the lime, flour or plaster, dusted on the foliage in the morning. Repeat at short intervals if necessary.

Paris green may be used alone at the rate of one-quarter pound to the barrel of water for all leaf-eating insects. Keep well stirred while spraying. Better results are often secured by combining the Paris green with Bordeaux, as the poison remains more evenly distributed and adheres better when so applied.

To DEVELOP DAIRY MARKET.

"What can be done to develop the dairy market?" As an answer to this the following is offered by the Illinois experiment station.

HARD MEDICINE TO TAKE.

"Doctor," said a fashionably dressed woman to her new physician, "I want you to give me a prescription which will cure me of a most irritating trouble." The doctor bowed, and waited for her to go on.

"About eleven o'clock every evening," said the patient, "I am overcome by a feeling of sleepiness, no matter where I am—at the opera, at a dinner-party, wherever I may be, this dreadful sensation comes over me. I have suffered from it now for five weeks, and no remedy has seemed to do any good."

"Oh, I can give you a prescription that will prevent it from overcoming you ever again," said the doctor.

"His new patient was radiant, but when she looked at the slip of paper the doctor gave her, her face clouded. He had written:

"Bed from ten at night till seven

the next morning. Repeat dose once in twenty-four hours, whenever

symptoms recur."

## Children's Ailments.

### Munyon's Remedies for Children.

"Train mothers to intelligently look after the health of their families and the well-being of a nation is assured." —Munyon.

It has assuredly been a labor of love for me to study the diseases of children, with a view to their relief and cure. Many grown people will stubbornly cling to the debilitating drugs and nostrums that are a relic of barbarism, but I hold that it is a crime to give them to children at the risk of their health and mental degeneration. My remedies for children's diseases are effective and safe, and are free from all harmful and injurious properties.

Every thoughtful mother should have a Munyon Family Chest, and should never fail to keep it supplied with Munyon's Cold Cure, Cough Cure, Sore Throat Cure, Fever Cure, D. C. C. C.lets, Croup Cure, Cholera, Morbus Cure, Constipation Cure, Worm Cure, Face and Hand Oil, Munyon's Eye Cure, Munyon's Plaster. This chest will prove an unfailing silent friend in the hour of need.

A few doses of Dr. Mayfield's place will prove a great service to the health of your family.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Medicine Cases, \$2.50, f. & p.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia, and breaks up a cold in a few hours.

Personal letters addressed to Prof. Munyon, Philadelphia, U. S. A., containing details of sickness, will be answered promptly and free advice as to treatment will be given.

# 15,000 ROLLS OF BARGAINS. THE GREATEST WALL PAPER SALE ever held in Hastings County.

## PARKER'S New Wall Paper Rooms Next Door to the Drug Store.

A Wall Paper Sale of New, Fresh and Up-to-date Papers.

This is no Remnant Sale, but all the Latest Styles, Patterns and Colorings. All our very newest papers will be included in the Sale—New Stripe Effects, New Yellows and Gold, and new ideas in Three Paper Effects will be shown.

As our stock of Wall Paper has grown too large for our Wall Paper rooms we have placed it on the ground floor for convenience to our customers and ourselves.

We have made this a special department and with competent and obliging men in charge we will be pleased to show you our stock at any time.

Prices start at 3c. roll and a general discount on all lines.

Remember we pay the highest price for Eggs.

Watch our ad. for prices.

CHAS. E. PARKER,  
PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

### The Best AXLE GREASE in the World

Every box  
marked  
"FRASER."  
Buy no other.

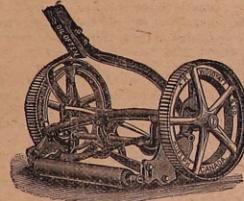


For—  
Omnibuses,  
Carriages,  
Waggons,  
Drays and  
Threshing  
Machines.

### LAWN MOWERS.

A full line at close prices.

Grass Catchers,  
Garden Hose,  
Garden Sheers.



### SEEDS. SEEDS.

Everything in GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS. We make a specialty of these. Two of our Leaders—

Simmer's Improved Danish Sugar Beet has produced the largest specimen and crop ever grown.

Hall's "Westbury" Purple Top Swede Turnip is the most productive.

H. & J. WARREN,  
HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE, MILL STREET.

### HO! EVERYBODY

Who has a Buggy or Vehicle of any kind get your Tires Reset on one of

HENDERSON'S

### Tire Setting Machines

MANUFACTURED BY  
THE STANDARD TIRE SETTER CO., KEOKUK, IOWA.



It Sets Them Cold.  
It Does the Work in a Few Minutes Time.  
It Keeps the Dish of Wheels Just Right.  
It Does the Work Perfectly.  
It is a Wonderful Improvement Over the Old Method.

No more guess work, but tires are reset accurately and quickly, without any guess work, and the dish to the wheel, or any way improve it.

Having one of these Tire Setters in practical operation, the patronage of the public is solicited. All work thoroughly warranted.

SYLVENUS WRIGHT,  
General Blacksmith, STIRLING.

### NOTICE.

A good, young work Mare, six years old, for sale.

N. LANKESTREE,  
Massey-Harris Agent.

### The Fastest Stallion in Canada to High Wheel Sulkey,

### HERMIT,

Record 210. Public Trial 213. Reg. No. 3923. Standard Bred. Standard by Performance. Standard by his Progeny.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable. Sire of Don Diago (213), Peacock (218) and others with records 239 and better. Standard and for his record 213 follows: Monday noon, Kirby House, Stirling; Tuesday night, Ketcheson's Hotel, Belleville; Wednesday night, St. Lawrence Hall, Peterborough; Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Friday night, Leonard's Hotel, Warkworth; Saturday, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

LESTER ZUFELT, in charge. FRED. PEAKE, Manager.

### Blacksmith & Repair Shop.

As I have opened a Blacksmith Shop on Church St. opposite Baptist Church, I am prepared to do all horseshoeing and general repairing at any time. R. B. JONES.

Seed Corn, Early Fortune and Early Ohio Potatoes for sale.

### FOR SALE.

A quantity of small wood, standing, for sale cheap.

R. N. BIRD, Con. 8 Sidney, Stirling, P.O.

### COURT OF REVISION.

VILLAGE OF STIRLING.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Village of Stirling will be held in the Council Chamber, in said village on

MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1903,

at the hour of 5 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of settling and determining all disputes against the assessment for the current year, and all persons concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Stirling, May 5, 1903.

J. S. BLACK, Clerk.

### ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and under, 25 cents per insertion; over three lines, 50 cents. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c per line.

To Transient Advertisers—10c, per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

### RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows—  
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.  
MAIL & EX... 6:27 a.m. 4:40 a.m. MAIL & EX... 6:45 p.m. MAIL & EX... 4:43 p.m. MAIL & EX... 6:45 p.m. MAIL & EX... 4:43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1903.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

Dr. Oliver and family left on Wednesday for a two weeks' visit with friends in Peter. They will spend a short time here on their return, before leaving for the West.

The weather has been very favorable for seeding, and nearly all farmers have finished, and many have most of their planting done also.

Jas. Gullett was placed under arrest here yesterday by the village constable, A. Godfrey. He is charged with committing a theft from Dr. Jones, of Marmora.

Bluestone, Paris Green and Hellebore at close prices.—PARKER'S Drug Store.

At the Belleville cheese board on Saturday eighteen factories offered 555 boxes of white and 125 colored. 85 were sold at 11 cents, 45 at 11 1/2 cents and 45 at 11 1/4c. There are 27 factories in the syndicate.

While returning from church on Sunday evening Mrs. E. Chambers met with quite a severe injury, caused by a careless young man from the Oak Hills on a bicycle. He did not stop to see what injuries he had caused.

Correspondents should always sign their names, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Otherwise their communications may find their way to the waste basket. Will "A Friend," Hoard's Station, please call.

The Quarterly Board of the Methodist Church, Stirling Circuit, at the official meeting on Monday last unanimously passed a resolution appreciative of the labors of the Rev. J. C. Bell during the past year, and desiring his return for another year.

The time of the evening service in the Methodist Church, Stirling, has been changed from 7 to 7:30 o'clock. This has been done at the request of those from outside the village, and services will be held at the last mentioned hour from now till the middle of September.

FOR SALE—on easy terms, or to rent, house now occupied by undersigned.

CHAS. E. PARKER.

A poet gets off the following—Tell me ye winds that round about my pathway roar, do you know some quiet spot where wives clean house no more; a lone, sequestered, leafydale, an island ocean girt, where life is not one ceaseless fight with cobwebs and with dirt; where only nature's carpet spreads beneath the tired feet, and whither men are ne'er compelled its emerald folds to beat? The light breeze fanned my head and face and said: "Beat on, there's no such place."

Mr. Richard T. Porter, of Huntington, whose illness we noticed a couple of weeks ago, died on Thursday last. The funeral took place at Thomastonburg on Saturday, and was very largely attended. He was a member of the Orange Order, the I.O.O.F., and the A.O.U.W., and all three societies were represented in the funeral procession. He was a member of the County Council, and held in high esteem by the members of that body. He was only about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and family of five children. Mr. W. S. Martin and Mr. E. B. Parker, of this village, attended the funeral.

The drilling for oil at Melrose has at

tained a depth of 1,522 feet, and a call

has been made for further funds to pros

ecute the work. This has been respon

ded to and the drilling will be proceeded

with. Mr. Rosensi, who is superin

tending the work is very hopeful that

oil will be found.

The Fax-Chamber Concert given in

the Music Hall, on Tuesday evening

last, was attended by a good audience

and all were greatly pleased with the

programme given by this high-class

company. Mrs. F. T. Chambers (contra

to) has a superb voice and showed

herself to have few equals as a solo

singer. Mr. Chambers as a tenor singer

is without doubt the best that has

ever appeared before a Stirling audience.

Mr. Walter Hungerford is highly ac

complished as a pianist. Mr. Jas. Fox

(humorist,) in his comic songs, took the

house by storm and was heartily enc

ored each time he appeared. This com

pany can be said to be one of the

best which has ever visited this town,

and we understand they have been

asked to give another concert here in

the near future.

A pretty home wedding occurred at

the home of Mr. A. J. Thompson, near

Hoard's Station, at 7 o'clock on Wed

nesday evening, April 22nd, when his

youngest daughter, Frances L., was

united in marriage to Mr. Hector M.

Whitton, of Lindsay, by the Rev. Mr.

Moore, of Burnbrae. The bride was

handsomely attired in a dress of white

silk, trimmed with white satin ribbon,

and a chiffon veil with a bridal wreath.

A cousin of the bride, Miss Edith For

rest, of Seymour, was bridesmaid. Mr.

Burke Fanning, of Wellman's, was

groomsmen. Miss Eva Anderson, of

Wellman's, played the wedding march

in her usual charming style. The

groom's present to the bride was a gold

guard and the bridesmaid a brooch.

Her father presented the bride with a

handsome gold watch. The presents

were numerous and valuable, among

them being a handsome silver tea set.

One hundred and thirty guests sat

down to a bountifully spread table.

Menie Band was in attendance and

played its part well. The young couple

will make their home in Lindsay.

The Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Church opens at Oshawa on June 4th.

There were two cases before Dr. Faulkner, one of our magistrates, a few days ago, for furious driving on the streets and disorderly conduct. This took place on Saturday evening last. Mr. J. A. Potts, who is also a county constable, was fined \$18 for furious driving and disorderly conduct; and Mr. F. Ryan \$7.50 for furious driving.

Spraying Fruit Trees.

It appears that some parties are not yet aware of the fact that spraying fruit trees at this season of the year, when the trees are in bloom, or nearly so, is strictly prohibited by law, and any one who does so is liable to a very heavy penalty should complaint be made. All fruit growers would do well to be careful in this matter, and govern themselves in accordance with the law. Spraying should be done much earlier in the season, before the blow appears, and then not again until the blossoms have fallen.

**Stirling Cheese Board.**

A first meeting of the Stirling Cheese Board was held on Wednesday, May 13. Mr. Martin, the treasurer, submitted his account of receipts and disbursements of last year, which showed a balance on hand of \$25.72, and on motion the report was received.

The following officers were elected:

President—Wm. Meiklejohn.

1st Vice—John Tanner.

2nd Vice—T. J. Thompson.

Sec'y.—John S. Black.

Treasurer—W. S. Martin.

Auditors—J. T. Belslaw, W. T. Sine.

On motion the fee for each factory is to be \$15.00, and the Board fee to be paid by every person connected with the Board, was fixed at 5c.

Messrs. Meiklejohn, Martin, Bird and Sine, were appointed a committee to draft a new set of by-laws.

Moved by Mr. Sine, seconded by Mr. Spry, that the meetings of this Board be held in F. B. Parker's hall. Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned for two weeks, to meet at 2 o'clock p.m.

**Village Council.**

Minutes of an adjourned meeting of the Stirling municipal council held May 13th. Present J. Earl Halliwell, Geo. Lagrow and D. Utman.

The following accounts, on motion of Mr. Lagrow, seconded by Mr. Utman, were ordered to be paid:

Geo. Green, support of Mrs. Mc-

Gowan, in full. . . . . \$5.00

B. R. Wright, freight and cartage on street light furnishings. . . . . 5.72

Moved by Mr. Lagrow, seconded by Mr. Utman, that the treasurer retire one of the High School debentures for \$500, and that he make up the deficiency in the sinking fund out of corporation funds. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Utman, seconded by Mr. Lagrow, that the treasurer pay P.

P. Clarke's account for lumber upon

said account being valued for by the

property committee. Carried.

Mr. Black, overseer of the cemetery, was directed to have the caretaker prune the ornamental trees in the cemetery.

On motion the council adjourned,

JONH S. BLACK, Clerk.

The laying of the corner stone of the new Methodist Church, Wooler, will take place on Friday, May 22nd, under the auspices of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ontario.

There was a movement in Belleville, but as it was found that it would require an expenditure of \$36,000 the school board refused to sanction the project.

The drilling for oil at Melrose has at

tained a depth of 1,522 feet, and a call

has been made for further funds to pros

ecute the work. This has been respon

ded to and the drilling will be proceeded

with. Mr. Rosensi, who is superin

tending the work is very hopeful that

oil will be found.

Miss Bannister, of Los Angeles, is

visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. Demorest.

Miss Bannister is the granddaughter of the late Rev. Sheldon Young.

Mr. Bott of Albert College, occupied

the pulpit of the Methodist Church last

Sunday morning and evening. A large

crowd was present at both services.

Mr. Beneger of Belleville is visiting

friends in Fobro.

Mr. Bird of Marlbank, spent Sunday

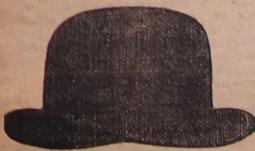
# THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 38.

## HATS.



### As Far as You Can See Him

you can tell a man's style, by what? Why, his Hat. We sell Hats that make a man's friends glad to recognize him. Don't buy till you have tried these—

Fine Fur Stiffs, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50.  
Fine Wool Stiffs, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.  
Fine Fur Fedoras, \$1.75 to \$2.50.  
Fine Wool Fedoras, 75c. to \$1.50.

We carry nothing but the latest from the best makers. Ward's Hats are the Popular Hats.

Straw and Palm Hats, latest panama shapes, 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

**FRED. T. WARD'S,**  
YOUR TAILOR & OUTFITTER.

We want your Eggs at 11c. doz.

## SHIRTS.

HAVE YOU TRIED A

### Tooke Shirt?

If you have you will never buy any other. They never fail to fit and they are reliable.

We don't have to say they are just as good to make them go.

### LOOK UP

and see if you want any of these:

Neckwear, Socks,  
Collars, Cuffs, Stockings,  
Underwear, Garters,  
Suspender Belts,  
Sweaters, Jerseys,  
Smocks, Overalls,  
Pants, Vests, Working Shirts,  
Boys' Suits, Men's Suits.

Then see our stock at

### About Stray Cattle.

The laws of Ontario regarding stray cattle are very definite. In cases where cattle are at large and wander on to the premises of one who is not their owner, there are two courses to pursue. So soon as an animal is discovered on the man's premises, he may drive it to the pound and notify the clerk of the municipality, who will attend to its release or disposition, or he may secure it on his own premises and retain it while he is complying with statutory requirements for its disposition, which are these: He must first publish a notice of the presence of such beast on his property in a newspaper issued in his locality, and keep the same running for three consecutive weeks. If the owner fails to claim the animal its custodian must keep it for two months, and if its value exceeds twenty dollars it must be sold, and after all expenses of harboring and sale, which must not exceed twenty dollars, have been deducted, the balance must be handed to the treasurer of the municipality, in case the lawful owner of the animal has not in the meantime been found. If the value of the animal is below twenty dollars it becomes the property of the man on to whose premises it has strayed after he has properly advertised its presence. When an animal is claimed and expenses of pasture or feeding are determined, the law makes provision against exorbitant charges. Any person harboring animals which are not his own, and does not advertise their presence, is liable to prosecution, when a heavy fine may be imposed by a justice of the peace.

### Glen Ross.

(From our Correspondent)

Mr. J. B. Weaver spent Sunday at Brighton with his daughter, Mrs. Walton Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Waldron of Bay-side were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Iveson on Sunday.

Mr. Geo. Down of Murray spent a few days renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackman of Wellman's Corners, and Messrs. Hope and Ridley Mikel of Murray, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKee on Sunday last.

Miss L. M. Anderson, who has been ill with tonsilitis, is recovering.

Mrs. Albert Weaver, who has been very sick, is recovering.

A drive of logs belonging to the Gilmore Co. has just passed through Glen Ross.

### Anson News

(From our Correspondent)

Mrs. Geo. B. Hagerman, who for the past few weeks has been afflicted with rheumatism of the eyes is slowly recovering.

Mr. Franklin Smith, brakeman on the G. T. R., made a flying visit to his home on Sunday, May 10th.

Look out for June weddings at Anson. Our popular young school teacher, Miss Ella Faulkner, who has been suffering from a severe cold, we are glad to say is able to teach again.

Anson is burying one of her old settlers to-day in the person of Mr. Reuben Hulme.

Mr. H. A. Linton, former agent at Anson station, who has been renewing acquaintances here, sailed for England on the 13th, accompanied by his brother, to visit relatives there.

New burgies are numerous in this vicinity. The young men that have not new ones are not in it with the girls.

Miss Maud Hallett of Fuller is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Wright.

The revivals carried on in the Baptist church here last week were very successful. A number from here will be baptised next Sunday at Oak Hill Lake.

Mr. Allan Lawrence has been improving his residence by building a new kitchen.

The steamer Bulgaria, of the Hamburg-American Line, has left Boulougne for Canada, with 2,918 passengers for Halifax. All are for Canada except 990, who will go to Baltimore. The steamer has a crew of 125. She has 3,043 souls on board, the largest number ever brought across the Atlantic for Halifax on one boat on a single trip.

The Melrose oil well is down to a depth of 1,571 feet, and rapid progress is now being made through formations that are ideal for the production of oil bearing localities of Ohio and Indiana. The drillers are within 30 feet of the first oil sand. Of course it is understood that while oil may now be reached at any moment, there is at the same time the possibility that several hundred feet may have to be bored before oil will be struck in paying quantities.

### Seventh of Sidney Notes

(From Our Own Correspondent)

The continued dry weather has a telling effect on the crops in general.

Farmers are busily engaged preparing their planting ground.

Rev. R. Taylor, a former pastor of this circuit, made a few calls in the neighbourhood last week.

Miss Katie Montgomery is spending a few days with Mrs. H. Hamblin.

Mr. Jas. Palmer's horses ran away a few days ago. No serious damage was done.

Mr. A. D. Foster, one of our enterprising farmers, has sold his farm and bought in Prince Edward County.

Some of our young men talk of going to Manitoba. We wish them luck.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown and Miss Blanche Gay spent Sunday at Mr. Jas. Palmer's.

Our pastor, Rev. R. M. Pope, is recovering from the effects of his recent illness, and is able to take his work again.

The patrons of Eclipse cheese factory received nearly \$20 per standard clear for April milk. Pretty good for a private factory.

### Chatterton Chips.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Fodder cheese sold well this week. The Eclipse factory paid its patrons nearly a cent per pound for the April milk.

It is reported that A. D. Foster has sold his farm and will move to Prince Edward County. He sold to Mr. Wanamaker from Coe Hill.

There is a very good prospect for fruit this year, although rain is needed badly.

Quite a number of dogs have died in this neighborhood lately, supposed to have been poisoned.

It seems lonely without Lithgow's mill running.

A number of the farmers are putting concrete basements under their barns, which will be quite an improvement.

Our new farmer let his horses run away at the Halloway mill the other day.

### Foxboro Notes

(From Our Correspondent)

The many friends of the late Mrs. Clarissa Bradwell will learn with regret of her death at the home of her son in Ransomville, N. Y. The funeral took place last Sunday, May 17th. Just one year from that date she had her first stroke, from which time she had been helpless.

We are pleased to report that the Rev. R. M. Pope was able to resume his duties last Sunday.

Prof. Doxsey of Albert College occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church last Sunday morning.

Mrs. Matilda Homan has returned from visiting friends in Prince Edward and Belleville.

Mrs. Pirie and two grandchildren have returned to their homes in Whitby. They have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Benedict for some months.

Mrs. L. B. Faulkner is again able to be around after a severe attack of erysipelas.

Mr. E. W. Rathbun, of Deseronto, is seriously ill.

Newspaper correspondence is transmitted through the mails now at 1 cent for two ounces.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has been appointed honorary lieutenant-colonel of the 49th Hastings Rifles.

Mr. John McKenzie, of Ormsby, lost about three thousand dollars worth of poles and timber recently in the big bush fires.

Reports from New York State are to the effect that a severe drought prevails in many sections, and crops are suffering for want of rain. Some crops are said to be almost ruined.

On Monday night of last week some one stole a horse and buggy from the shed of the Methodist Church at Campbellford. A reward of \$20 is offered for its return, or capture of the thief.

The public school board of Madoc village, has under consideration the advisability of doing away with the Model school department. A public meeting of the ratepayers will be called to consider the question.

The travelling agent for a Bible publishing house was killed in Logan, Texas, because he wore a high hat, and ordered a temperance drink in a barroom. These breaches of local etiquette offended the cowboys present. Evidently Bibles are badly needed down there.

Leeland D. Kent, the Buffalo medical student who agreed with Ethel Blanche Dingle, the Canadian nurse, that both should suicide, and failed in his attempt, has been found guilty in Rochester of manslaughter in causing or encouraging Miss Dingle to take her life. He has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, the maximum penalty.

## "Sterling Hall."

### Victoria Day and Every Day Trade Winners.

We are willing to see you profit by doing your trading at "Sterling Hall." We save you all worry about qualities and prices by holding the cost down low and the worth up high. Come in and make a test purchase.

### AIRY EXCELLENCE.

Ladies' warm weather wants are largely in evidence just now. Styles and designs are correct, and appearances suggest the cool and refreshing.

White Blouses, all new, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

White Blousings, in abundance, at 10c. to 50c. yd.

Special Fancy, Cotton Blousings at 15c. yd. worth 20c.

### LADIES' NOTIONS.

COMBS—Latest effects in back, side and puff.

TIES—in Bows, Midgets, etc. BELTS, silk and leather, 15c. to 75c. ea.

RUFFS, chiffons, in Black, Cream and White.

WRIST BAGS, good values, at 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

BROACHES, STICK PINS and BLOUSE SETS.

### Happy Thoughts for Linoleum Buyers.

One piece only, 4 yds. wide, slightly imperfect, none the worse to wear, regular \$2.20 per yd., for \$1.75 four yards wide.

### FOR MEN AND BOYS.

NECKTIES—500 Four-in-Hands, Puffs and Knots, regular 25c. goods at 2 for 25c. 25c. 500 new arrivals in Midgets, Derbys, Bows and Roxburys, at 25c. and 50c. each.

COLLARS—All sizes in the new, low turn collars at 2 for 25c.

BRACES—Try a pair of "Princely's" for a new idea in 25c. braces.

COTTON SOX—Our stock is variable to a shade, but the prices are fixed low. 4 pairs good, ribbed tops for 25c.

SUITS—MARKED CLOSE TO SELL QUICK.

Navy and Fancy Boys' Norfolk at \$2.75.

Navy and Fancy Men's Serge and Tweeds at \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Black and Navy Blue Clay Worsted Men's Suits, heavyweight, the best value in Canada, for \$10.00.

BICYCLE SUITS AND PANTS—

COOL COATS—Silver stripe Lustre Coats at \$2.00.

DRILL COATS at \$1.00. Boys' Drill Coats at 60c.

### GROCERIES.

Variety is the spice of life. You can get the variety as well as the quality, at "Sterling Hall."

PICKLES—Rowat's quart bottles 25c. John Bull pints at 15c.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS cost no higher than other makes but are much superior. Variety and freshness unexcelled here.

Quebec Village Biscuit, 5 lbs. for 25c. Prunes, 4 lbs. for 25c.

Cleaned Currants, 4 lbs. for 25c. Soap Chips, 3 lbs. for 25c.

### W. R. MATHER.

Paying 12c. for Eggs.

### ALL KINDS OF SHOES

Styles are so numerous that it is impossible to put a sample of every pair in the window. Please remember that we have them inside. We want you to feel quite free to enter our store at any time. Come and look over our shoes, if a pair suits you will lay it aside for a few days if you wish it.

This is the place where we meet customers half way and our prices are right.

Ladies' Strap Slippers and Oxford, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Girls' Strap Slippers, 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Little Girls' Strap Slippers and Boots, 60c., 75c., \$1.

Boys' and Young Men's Strap Slippers, \$1.25 to \$4.50.

Men's Kid Boots, \$1.25 to \$4.50.

Men's Harvest Boots, 90c., \$1.00, \$1.50.

EMPRESS Shoes for Women. The best wearing and fitting shoes on earth.

Shoe Polish, the best, 10c., 15c., 25c.

J. W. BROWN,  
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

Arthur Rowe, a farm hand, was killed near Peterboro' while racing his horses.

### COURT OF REVISION.

### TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the own ship of Rawdon, will be held in the Town Hall, in said Township, on

MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1903.

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints and assessments for the current year.

All persons concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THOS. C. McCONNELL,  
Clerk.  
Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.

W. R. MATHER,  
Clerk.

Spring Brook, May 18, 1903.



## BEAUTY'S CHARM,

A Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks and Bright Eyes Compel Admiration.

No woman needs to be told the charm of a clear complexion. No man can be blind to the beauty of rosy cheeks, or the power of sparkling eyes. And every woman—no matter what her features may be—can have a perfect complexion. Bright eyes and a perfect complexion come from pure blood—and pure blood comes from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By enriching the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give vigor, strength, health, happiness and beauty. Here is a bit of proof—"For upwards of three years I suffered from anaemia," says Miss Mary Jackson, of Normandale, Ont. "I had no color in my face, my lips and gums were bloodless, and I grew so weak I could scarcely walk about the house. I doctored a good deal, but got no benefit until I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had taken them more than a couple of weeks I could see a change for the better, and continuing the use of the pills for some time longer my strength returned, the color came back to my face, and I gained fourteen pounds in weight. I can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every weak, ailing girl or woman."

These pills are good for all troubles due to poor blood or weak nerves. Don't take any other medicine—see that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is found on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed at 50 cents per box or six boxes for \$2.50.

## FROM MANY QUARTERS.

One in four Arabians dies by violence.

The economical structure of the kingdom of Greece rests largely upon the current industry.

The Salvation Army journal, the War Cry, appears weekly in thirty different languages.

The amazing richness of the Mississippi bottom lands is due largely to the sediment deposited in times of overflow.

There are at the present moment in France 200,000 houses which have no windows, because there is still a French window and door tax.

The English post office gives 20 per cent. better speed in delivering parcels than the private carriers and at a cost of 6 cents for one pound, 8 cents for two pounds, and 24 cents for eleven pounds.

The Chilean Congress, after wrestling with the subject twenty years, has passed a bill providing for the construction of a railway over the Andes mountains, to connect Buenos Ayres with Santiago and Valparaiso. The length of coast line seen by Borchgrevink in 1900 and Capt. Scott recently suggest the probability of an Antarctic continent. The nearest approach to the south pole that of Scott, was 532 miles, while "farthest north," by Count Abruzzi, was 239 miles from the north pole.

## BABY'S HEALTH.

Mothers all over the Dominion will be spared many an anxious hour if they will keep always at hand a box of Baby's Own Tablets and give them to their little ones as occasion may require. These Tablets have saved thousands of little baby lives and grateful mothers everywhere acknowledge the good they have done their little ones. Mrs. E. J. McFarland, Wylie, Ont., writes: "I cannot praise Baby's Own Tablets enough. When I got them my baby girl was very bad with whooping cough, and cutting her teeth besides. With both these troubles at the same time she was in a bad way and slept but little either day or night. After the second dose of the Tablets I found there was already a change for the better. She slept well through the day and nearly all night and this was a great relief to me, as I was nearly worn out losing so much rest at night. She cried almost incessantly before I began giving her the Tablets, but in a short time the cough ceased, she cut six teeth, grew cheerful and began to gain wonderfully. In fact, I believe I owe her life to Baby's Own Tablets, as I do not think she would have pulled through had it not been for them. I can recommend the Tablets to any mother who has a cross, fretful, sickly child."

These Tablets will cure all the minor ailments of little ones; they are guaranteed to contain no opiate, and can be given with advantage to the youngest and most delicate child. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail, at 25c. a box, by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## THE JOYS OF FATHERHOOD.

Policeman—"Look here, my man, what are you doing? You've been hanging round and looking at that shop for the last hour, and it looks very suspicious."

Sky Paterfamilias (who has within the last few days experienced the first joys of fatherhood)—"That's easily explained. My wife asked me to go out and get a feeding-bottle, and I'm just waiting till there's no one in the shop before I go in to get the thing."

A company has been organized at Wapping to conduct what will, it is said, be one of the largest dairy farms in America. 1,750 acres of land on the south bank of the river just one-half mile from the city limits have been secured. This land is solid block and is well adapted for the purposes of this new company to keep 600 cows, a large percentage of which will be Holsteins. The next largest farm to this will be in New Jersey, where 500 cows are kept.



The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap. 10B  
10B

A LITTLE TALK ON A GREAT MATTER.

The man who intends to get a new Binder for next harvest and hasn't placed his order will be interested in what follows:

THE KNOTTER is a very important feature of the Binder. If it is complex it will prob-

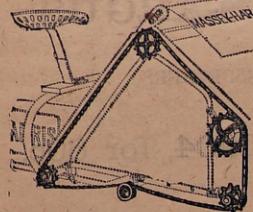
MASSEY-HARRIS

ably give trouble. The simple Knotter is the one to be chosen. The simplest Knotter we know of is the MASSEY-HARRIS.

Simplicity is to be desired in all farm machinery.

Another important feature of the MASSEY-HARRIS KNOTTER is that it is so constructed that any wear which may occur in course of time can be readily taken up. No other Knotter equals it in this particular.

The MASSEY-HARRIS KNOTTER is a great time saver, too. It uses but little twine in tying the knot.



THE ELEVATOR CHAIN on the MASSEY-HARRIS runs a simple course, with all the sprockets on which it travels inside the chain area. This reduces friction. Friction, as every farmer knows, makes heavy work for the horses.

The revolving spool shown in the cut is used as a chain tightener. There is only a rolling friction here.

SOMETHING WRONG.

An Australian auctioneer who was reputed to have more education than professional ability was endeavoring to sell some cattle to an audience of farm hands. "Gentlemen," he began, "I have a particularly nice lot of heifers and bullocks; and I may say that the heifers predominate."

He was interrupted by a very agricultural voice from the crowd. "I thought there was something wrong with 'em," it said, "or you wouldn't have to sell 'em."

"John," she said, "do you think you can afford a new gown for me?" He looked at her sharply. "Have you ordered it?" he asked. "Yes."

"Then," he said with a sigh of resignation, "I can afford it."

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness can be cured by the use of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or impinging sound which will cause deafness. Deafness is the result and unless the inflammation can be taken out the deafness will remain. This condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous ser-

ves.

Will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Kelly (growing pathetic)—"Pity a poor, unfortunate man, Kelliher, that's got to go home to his wife!" Kelliher—"Brace up, Kelly! brace up! Ye should be thankful ye are not the Sultan!"

## ST. JACOBS

### OIL

#### POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism

Neuralgia

Lumbago

Backache

Sciatica

Sprains

Bruises

Soreness

Stiffness

## CONQUERS PAIN.

# SALADA

Ceylon Tea is the finest Tea the world produces, and is sold only in lead packets.

Black, Mixed and Green. Asian tea drinkers try "Salada" Green tea.

MILLIONS FOR CLOTHES.

Curious Custom in the North of England.

There are some phases of life connected with the opening of spring and summer seasons that the average Londoner is quite unaware of in comparison with his fellows in the teeming towns of the provinces and one of these in the North of England is the great annual paying out of sums which have been saved for months previously and which are destined almost solely for the purchasing of new clothes, says London Tit-Bits.

It has been declared by a well-known statistician that in Yorkshire and Lancashire alone no less than three million sterling is every year saved up by working people in connection with clothing and other clubs, all this money going in complete new outfits for husband, wife, boys, and girls. The paying out begins previous to Easter, and it generally reaches its height just before WhitSunday. In Leeds alone cloth clubs account for more than £100,000 between the two seasons referred to, and of the money always saved and distributed for the "wakes" — an annual fair time — at Oldham, in Lancashire, which occur later in the year, quite £80,000 is spent straight away in attractive raiment.

The Yorkshire lad or lass who wishes to emerge in all the glory of new clothes at Easter — after regularly paying in some amount since the previous year — must be to use the local phrase, "all of a piece"; that is to say, every article of attire that has been "donned" must be wholly new. There must be no new coat and a last year's hat or boots; everything must be new.

It may well be understood that those three millions, saved by thrifty people, mean to the tradespeople of the great counties in question.

At some of the great stuff-manufacturing mills, employing from two to five thousand "hands," all the women workers are allowed to hoard up their savings and to buy at almost cost price whole pieces of beautiful fabrics that have not even reached high-born ladies. Thus it is that there are no better dressed working girls in the world than at Bradford and Leeds.

#### THE DIFFICULT PART.

"Well, Thornton has thrown up the sponge," announced Mr. Darley. "Why, how on earth did he manage to swallow it?" asked the literal Mrs. Darley.

Little Dick—"Why do all these dressmakers have big signs saying they are modiste?" Little Dot—"I spect they want folks to know it isn't their fault the dresses is cut so low."

#### FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

AS OLD AND WELL-TESTED REMEDY — Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teaching, with perfect success. It removes the pain of teething, relieves pain from wind, cold, and sore throat, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the country. Twenty-five cents. In case of emergency, send for Winslow's Soothing Syrup and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

23-74

Mr. Hones—"Did you read about a woman who married one man thinking he was another?" Mrs. Jones—"Don't get excited over that. Lots of women do the same thing every day in the week."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

#### ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Provision He Made for His Taking Off Helped Him.

"It may seem odd to you," said a man who has money enough now to buy a dozen cemeteries if he wanted them, "but the first great feeling of relief and gratification that came to me with my first little accumulation of money sprang from the realization that now, for the first time since I had been married, we had money enough to bury any of us who should die.

"For years I had been dead poor, right down to hard paupers all the time, using up every dollar of the few I earned as fast as I got it—I never had a cent. I never took a gloomy view of things, however, even in those days, any more than I do now; in fact, I used to smile over them sometimes, when I thought of how hard up we really were; but I used to wonder sometimes, too, what we should do in case anything should happen; and it was a blessed feeling of relief, indeed, that I experienced when finally I had got together that first little pile of savings.

"Now we could bury any of us properly and with all due observance and with the gentlest care, without asking help of any one; at last we were so fixed that we could afford to die.

"And to be freed of that anxiety I found, when I did come to be free of it, was not only a great relief, but it was an actual help to me in a business way. It made me feel safer and easier and more secure about everything; it gave me greater confidence and helped me in every way; and so this provision for our taking off helped us greatly in getting on."

A company has been organized at Wapping to conduct what will, it is said, be one of the largest dairy farms in America. 1,750 acres of land on the south bank of the river just one-half mile from the city limits have been secured. This land is solid block and is well adapted for the purposes of this new company to keep 600 cows, a large percentage of which will be Holsteins. The next largest farm to this will be in New Jersey, where 500 cows are kept.

#### WHEN THE CZAR REVOKED.

The Czar of Russia was one night playing a game of whist at Homberg, and his Majesty the King, at that time Prince of Wales, and several of his friends were of the party. Among those friends was Sir James Mackintosh, a well-known social lion of a few years ago.

Sir James was one of those blunt, downright, rough-spoken Scotsmen who, like so many of his countrymen, know no fear or awe of any man.

In the midst of the game Sir James called out to the Czar: "You're revoked!"

Everybody's blood ran cold.

The Prince of Wales kicked the Scotsman under the table, and the Czar, blushing and confused, exclaimed in bewilderment:

"Revoked! Why, I never did such a thing in my life!"

But Sir James persisted, and the monarch was proved to be in the wrong, whereupon Sir James replied to the observation of the Czar:

"I dare say you've often revoked, your Majesty, but this is the first time you were ever told so."

## J. FLETCHER'S GLAD NEWS

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS LUMBAGO AND HE IS A SOUND MAN.

Granton Man Shoots the Gool News that There is a Cure for Kidney Disease and that Cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Granton, Ont., May 4.—(Special)—There is no uncertain sound about the statement of John Fletcher of this place. "I am glad to let the public know that Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured me of Lumbago, and now I am perfectly sound," that is the way he puts it. Questioned as to the particulars of his cure Mr. Fletcher said:

"I had been troubled for a year with Lumbago and Kidney Troubles. My urine was of a very bad color and I could get nothing to help me."

"I consulted doctors but they could not help me, and I was not in a very cheerful frame of mind when I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"But it was a lucky day for me when I did. Almost from the first they gave me relief and I was soon entirely cured."

"Yes, my Lumbago is gone; my Kidney Complaint is gone, and Dodd's Kidney Pills did it all."

Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Kidney Complaint, whether that complaint takes the form of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lame Back, etc.

Ethel—"A sixteen-page letter from George! Why, what on earth does he say?" Mabel—"He says he loves me."

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder to wash woolens and flannels, you'll like it.

At Yakutsk, in Eastern Siberia, the record annual range of temperature is reached. It varies from 85 degrees above to 75 degrees below zero.

Stratford, 4th Aug., 1908.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen—My neighbor's boy, 4 years old, fell into a tub of boiling water and scalded terribly. A few days later his legs swelled to three times their natural size and burst out in running sores. His parents could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him, and he is now in excellent health. I have in my possession the bottle of Liniment, and I can truly say I never handled a medicine that had as good a sale or given such universal satisfaction.

M. HIBERT, General Merchant

7-54

Crawford—"I expect to get my daughters well married by giving them a good education." Shaw—"I think you'd succeed better if you gave them the money the education would cost."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff, etc.

Crawford—"I expect to get my daughters well married by giving them a good education." Shaw—"I think you'd succeed better if you gave them the money the education would cost."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The finest fabrics may be woven out of cross purposes.

## DAIRYING

A FULL COURSE BY MAIL, including Home Dairy, Milk Testing, Dairy Chemistry, etc.

Also STOCK RAISING

Judging, Breeding, Feeding and Management of Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

Ask for full particulars of these and other courses—Agric. Science Dept.

Canadian Correspondence College, Limited.

TORONTO, ONT.

WE OWN A NUMBER

OF ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES PURCHASED AFTER THE HIGH EX-INTEREST PERIOD.

FOR PEOPLE WHO WANT AN ABSOLUTE INVESTMENT THEY CANNOT BE EXCITED.

WE HAVE OTHER GOOD BONDS YIELDING ATTRACTIVE INTEREST-RATES—AS HIGH AS 6 PER CENT.

WRITE FOR LIST.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS

Moving to Liverpool. Bound to Liverpool, Portland to Liverpool. Via Queenstown.

Large East Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and State-rooms are available. Special attention has been given to the comfort of passengers.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints, or general comfort.

Large steamship. It is unmatched in female complaints

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

Mr. Bickerdike's anti-cigarette bill came to a sudden end on Monday when it came up for its second reading. It had passed its first reading without any objection, but on coming up for a second reading the Speaker ruled it out for not having been introduced in proper form.

The west has had some cold weather of late. It snowed all day Sunday in Southern Alberta, with temperatures in some places below freezing point. A snow storm prevailed throughout Montana, and in the northern part of the state it was a regular blizzard, almost blocking the railways.

A deputation waited on the Provincial government last week in reference to the legislation promised further restricting the liquor traffic. Hon. Mr. Ross said a bill had been prepared but that it would not be presented this session. This reply is not at all pleasing to the temperance people, and a conference of representative prohibitionists of all the temperance organizations was held in Toronto a few days since, and it was unanimously decided to immediately petition the Government to enact the temperance legislation promised at this session. The delay of a session means two years grace for the liquor traffic. There is to be a great convention under auspices of the Ontario Alliance on May 28th, when it is expected over a thousand delegates will be present.

Liquor advocates have frequently pointed to continental Europe as an object lesson as to the benefits arising from habitual and moderate use of alcohol. The appalling statistics illustrating the inroads made by intoxicants upon the public health and morals in nearly every country and the unanimous endeavor of men of the highest intelligence to restrict its operations tell, however, a far different story. Their methods also suggest a line of action for temperance advocates on this side of the water. The day of appeal to sentiment is gone by, but never was there a period when instruction in health culture and personal hygiene was so eagerly sought after. Let temperance workers arm themselves with facts and figures in this relation, let these be circulated through the public press, by circular and by placard, and there is little doubt that the recent experience in France and other countries will be repeated, and public opinion will be deeply influenced, and that ultimately prohibition will be the simple and logical result of an educated and thoughtful popular conviction.

## If You Knew.

If you knew that ten deep breaths three times a day would overcome "hereditary consumption" and make life altogether more worth living, would you continue to act as if God's pure air was metered by a trust?

If you knew that to selfishly seek happiness was the strongest invitation to misery, would you continue thinking only of your own good wishes and welfare?

If you knew that overeating would shorten your life many years and increase your troubles while you live, would you decide to act upon the admonition: "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die."

If you knew that haste in eating would quicken your trip to the cemetery, would you continue to take 5 minutes for breakfast, 10 minutes for dinner, and 15 minutes for supper?

## Bees as Fertilizers.

The bee as a fructifer has long been associated with successful fruit culture, but definite experiments to prove how far the apiary and the fruit farm would go altogether have only lately been undertaken. A very interesting experiment has been conducted by Mr. Cardell Williams, St. Erth, England, who lectures on bees and bee-keeping for the Cornwall Educational Council, jointly with Mr. Madge, head gardener to Mr. Hain, M.P., St. Erth. The relationship of bees to flowers has been tested and confirmed by another experiment, carried out at Messrs. Craze's nursing gardens, Polgrain, St. Erth. Peach houses, 300 feet long, with four tiers of peaches, served for the purpose of experiment. There was no outlet to enable the bees to have access to the outside fruit or flowers, as was the case in Mr. Hain's gardens. Water was placed in the house, and gardeners pursued their ordinary vocation without suffering any inconvenience. The bees were as energetic as if pursuing their calling out of doors. The fruit set this year is quite abnormal—the best crop yet obtained. In former years there has been no lack of blossoms, but a much smaller percentage of set fruit. Messrs. Craze, as a result of the experiment, have dispensed with camel-hair brushes and other methods of mixing pollen, and the bees are now allowed to do the work solely. In the strawberry, cucumber and other houses equally satisfactory results have been obtained.

It is the opinion of those who have experimented that the increased yield of fruit obtained is sufficient compensation alone for the cost and trouble of bee-keeping, not to mention the honey yield which is obtainable. The results of these experiments have been watched with interest in the southwest, and other gardeners and fruit-growers are adopting this method of fertilization.—English paper.

Some people read the probabilities every day so's they'll be able to say, "I just thought as much." In case the weather don't agree with the probabilities, which is often the case—reflections of Uncle Tom.

## Curious Bits of News.

Denmark has a system of insurance against the possibility of spinsterhood. If a sum of about \$225 is deposited on behalf of a girl at birth, she becomes entitled, if unmarried at the age of thirty, to receive an annuity of \$20, which is increased by \$20 every ten years. If, however, she marries before she is thirty, \$225 is returned to her, or if she dies before she is that age, there is a contribution of some \$30 or \$35 toward her funeral.

The experiments carried on during the last six months by the Department of Agriculture at Washington to test whether the products used in packing for export are injurious, have shown that they are harmless. Twelve officials of the department's bureau of chemistry volunteered to diet themselves consistently for six months on food which had been adulterated with boracic or salicylic acid as a preservative, and, having fulfilled their undertaking, they find their health entirely unaffected.

The most frantic appeal for a servant ever put into type has just appeared in a Chicago newspaper. It took 500 words and \$20 to express the would-be employer's feelings. After describing the favorable location of his home, and his "small family," he appeals for "a medium-sized girl," because "a small girl might not have strength to draw the salary we are willing to pay," and adds: "If you don't want to wash your own clothes we will send them with my laundry and pay for them. If you don't like to wait at table we will turn the kitchen into a cafe, and all walk out and wait on ourselves. The nurse and you have separate rooms on the third floor. She is very lady-like, but if she is objectionable to you in any way we will let her go. My wife will try very hard to please you, but if you don't like her I will let her—well, anyway, come to our rescue."

To be arrested on a charge of holding one's skirts too high on a rainy day suggests, of course, the United States. Joplin, Missouri, was the precise scene of the incident, and Miss Flo Russell its victim or heroine. It was charged against her, quite in the Addisonian style, that the height at which she held them created enough commotion to amount to a disturbance of traffic. Her youth and prettiness, if they did not aggravate the offense, did aggravate the commotion; and a policeman arrested her. Miss Russell, in her defense, said that she was wearing a new and particularly handsome silk petticoat, and other "things" equally new and equally handsome, and that she held her skirt just high enough to prevent them from being muddled, but not an inch higher. To clinch the matter, she had come dressed in the identical clothes, and was ready, if the judge desired, to give a demonstration in court. The judge, of course, jumped at it; a space was cleared, and the court became so unjudiciously fascinated with the performance that it took him fifteen minutes to discharge her, with apologies. And so progress continues, even in America.

## Birds and Commerce.

The fact that the Government of India has just decided that no more bird skins and plumage shall be exported gives satisfaction to bird-lovers everywhere. The reason given for the Government's decision is that, owing to the wholesale destruction of birds, destructive insects have it all their own way, and crops in India have suffered alarmingly from this cause.

The feather trade is an important part of the commerce of London, as anyone who has seen the London and India docks warehouse during a feather sale can realize. The supply from India alone is enormous.

Picture veritable mountains of the feathers of the green parrot, which is a favorite with the plumassier on account of its adaptability. Green, shimmering hills of millions of feathers that not long ago were the proud possession of the gleaming denizens of the Indian woodlands, and through the glorious green a shimmer of scarlet, that beautiful red which, for brilliancy, is not surpassed anywhere in nature.

The effect of stopping this trade means greater prosperity for the ostrich farmers in South Africa, and possible legislative action as to the destruction of birds in the south of Europe.

Fascination of Bridge Whist.

Horace C. Du Val, the author of the popular little book, "Bridge Rules in Rhyme" in speaking of the fascination of the game the other day, told the following story:

"One morning last summer we arrived at Geneva from Paris, with plans for a three days' visit. On reaching the hotel we met a friend, who suggested 'just a couple of rubbers before dinner.' Well, we agreed and played right through until late that night, with short intermissions for meals. The next day we repeated the programme, and the day after that also, so that when we started for Aix-les-Bains we had seen nothing of Geneva or the hotel. I know that there is a beautiful lake there; I hear that Chillon, with its 'dungeon cell' is worth visiting, and that Geneva and its surroundings are chock full of sights, but we saw nothing, and didn't care much, for we had a great time at bridge."

## A Pleasant Prospect.

Miss Kitty Candour (who has just accepted dear Reggie, and is now taking him fully into her confidence)—I mean all you, Reggie, dear, that the great fault of my character is that after I have taken any resolution—it doesn't matter what it may be—I always bitterly repeat it!

## The Man and the Moment.

Miss Gushing—Oh, Mr. Priestly, to me you are the very personification of religion. Rev. Mr. Priestly—I hope, Miss Gushing, that you will not lose this opportunity of embracing religion. Miss Gushing—Oh, Mr. Priestly, this is so sudden! The results of these experiments have been watched with interest in the southwest, and other gardeners and fruit-growers are adopting this method of fertilization.—English paper.

"John," said a frightened wife in the middle of the night, "there's something moving downstairs, I'm sure." John listened intently.

"Oh, it's nothing but the gas meter pegging away," he said with a sigh of relief.—"Pick-Me-Up."

"John," said a frightened wife in the middle of the night, "there's something moving downstairs, I'm sure."

John listened intently.

"Oh, it's nothing but the gas meter pegging away," he said with a sigh of relief.—"Pick-Me-Up."

## Abstract Statement

—OF—

## RECEIPTS &amp; EXPENDITURES

—OF THE—

## VILLAGE OF STIRLING,

for the year ending Dec. 31st,

1902.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1901	\$ 701.82
Taxes	3880.65
Non-resident Taxes	197.85
School Grant from Rawdon	316.02
School Grant from Sidney	192.50
Licenses	1.00
Loans	1100.00
Miscellaneous	76.10
Cemetery	92.00
Government Grant	98.00
County Grant	9.00
	\$6313.75

## EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$ 205.40
Printing	68.25
Interest	5.90
Roads, Bridges and Walks	1038.21
Charity	178.85
Schools	2400.00
Debentures	150.00
Fire Protection	52.00
County Rates	556.59
Loans current	208.00
Street Lighting	499.48
Sinking Fund	400.00
Miscellaneous	48.28
Electron Expenses	29.00
Registration	12.00
Government Grant	98.00
	\$5927.91

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Village of Stirling, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, { Auditors.

W. S. MARTIN, { Auditors.

Stirling, Feb. 26, 1903.

## Assets and Liabilities

—OF THE—

## Village of Stirling.

on December 31st 1902.

## ASSETS.

Cash in Treasurer's hands	\$ 385.84
Cemetery Lots	2000.00
Town Hall	300.00
Engine House	150.00
High and Public Schools	9000.00
Uncollected Taxes	1500.94
Gravel Pits	50.00
Fire Engine	500.00
Sinking Fund	400.00
	\$14286.78

## LIABILITIES.

Balance on County Rates	\$ 827.44
High School Debentures	3000.00
Dns Schools	500.00
Notes in Parker Bros' Bank	1118.50
Cement Walk Debenture	480.00
	\$5425.94

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Village of Stirling, on Dec. 31st, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, { Auditors.

W. S. MARTIN, { Auditors.

Feb. 26, 1903.

## STATEMENT

—OF—

## RECEIPTS &amp; EXPENDITURES

—OF THE—

## STIRLING HIGH SCHOOL

for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1901	\$ 788.41
G. E. Kennedy, fees co. pupils	249.00
Government Grant, 1902	402.20
W. H. Mackintosh, H. S. examiner	49.75
County grant	438.26
Grant from Stirling	350.00
	\$2366.68

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Stirling High School, for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, { Auditors.

W. S. MARTIN, { Auditors.

Feb. 26, 1903.

## STATEMENT

—OF—

## RECEIPTS &amp; EXPENDITURES

—OF THE—

## STIRLING PUBLIC SCHOOL

for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

## RECEIPTS.

J. Milne, village appropriation	\$2050.00
Government Grant, 1902	98.00
Grant from Sidney	10.00
Grant from Rawdon	18.83
Proceeds of notes discounted in Bank	650.00
	\$2821.83

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Stirling Public School, for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, { Auditors.

W. S. MARTIN, { Auditors.

Feb. 26, 1903.

## EXPENDITURES.

Balance due Treasurer	\$ 169.53
Work and Supplies	1786.88
Examiner's fees	111.71
Printing	8.64
Insurance	87.50
Interest on Debenture	165.00
	\$2691.83

This is to certify that the above is a correct statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Stirling Public School, for year ending Dec. 31, 1902.

W. A. PARKER, { Auditors.

W. S. MARTIN, { Auditors.

Feb. 26, 1903.

## News-Argus to Jan. 1, '04. 60c.

W. A. PARKER, { Auditors.

W. S. MARTIN, { Auditors.

Feb. 26, 1903.

## News-Argus to Jan. 1, '04. 60c.

W. A. PARKER, { Auditors.

W. S. MARTIN, { Auditors.

Feb. 26, 1903.

## Superior Buying Results

The results of our buyer's New York trip are to be seen in every department.

New Collars, Belts, Millinery, Waistings, Fancy Pins and many others too numerous to mention.

The New White Waistings which are in such demand are specially worthy of note. Of course mostly in canvas weave with a few other decidedly new materials. The pretty designs alone would make these much desired—combined with the low prices at which they are marked, they are almost irresistible.

New York Waistings, fancy weaves and satin stripes, 28 in. to 30 in. wide, 15c. to 40c.

New York Waistings, fancy weaves and satin stripes, 28 in. to 30 in. wide, 15c. to 40c.

New York Waistings, fancy weaves and satin stripes, 28 in. to 30 in. wide, 15c. to 40c.

# C. E. Parker

The Druggist, Guarantees It.

You assume risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. C. E. Parker, the druggist, will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Price 35 cents.

## Stomach Troubles

If you have any trouble with your stomach, try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. You are sure to find them to be just what you need. They also cure biliousness and constipation. Price 25cts.

For sale by C. E. Parker.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry at the University of Toronto, Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

OFFICE—Over Parker's Drug Store.

Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.

GRADUATE OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY, M.D. Late House Surgeon Montreal General Hospital; formerly resident physician Montreal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in dental clinic in General Hospital. Licenses Illinois State Board of Health, and Member College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street, Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c. OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.

HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC CONVEYANCER, &c. Office Mr. Brown & M'Cutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMMON,

BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McCammon Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

JOHN S. BLACK.

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR taking Affidavits. Office, over the store lately occupied by G. L. Scott, Stirling.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 239.

I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block.

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, HOSPITAL OF THE TORONTO DENTAL DENTISTRY, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the extraction and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

## Women and Finance.

Several financiers and bankers were seated in the restaurant of a London hotel one evening during the past week, and the conversation turned upon peculiar incidents in banking life.

One of them remarked: "A very comical occurrence took place at our bank recently. A lady who is well known in the city as a businesslike little body carries an account with us which was recently overdrawn to the extent of about thirty pounds. We sent her the usual notice that she had overdrawn and asked her to come down and settle up. As I said, she is a business woman from the word 'go' and the next morning she appeared at the bank and handed one of our men a cheque for the amount she had overdrawn."

"Well, where's the point to that narrative?" asked someone, after the banker had presumably ended his story.

"The point," said the banker, "lies in the fact that the cheque by which she proposed to pay her overdraft was drawn on our institution, the very bank on which she had overdrawn her account."

Another banker chimed in with: "You should have seen the young lady who visited our bank just before Christmas. She had been given a cheque for a snug amount by her father as a Christmas gift. She passed it to the paying teller, who handed it back to her with the curt announcement:

"You'll have to endorse this."

"Why, it's a Christmas present from papa," said the young lady, somewhat embarrassed.

"Well, write your name on the back," responded the teller.

The young woman went to one of the public desks, wrote a few words on the back of the cheque, returned, and triumphantly handed the paper to the teller. What she had written was, "Papa to Grace, Christmas, 1902."

Very Fine Indeed.

An Irishman, who was to return to his native land by a certain steamer, arrived on the pier just as she was starting—in fact, she was already on the move.

Taking a flying leap he covered the intervening space of six or eight feet at a bound, but tripped on a lightning, and hit his head, temporally stunned himself.

When he came to, the vessel was a

couple of hundred yards out at sea.

"I'm fabers!" he exclaimed, not realizing what had happened, "what a mighty

## "Come, Little Chick! Come!"

The new Parisian cry or catchword, "Viens, Pou-poule! Viens!"—"Come, little chick! Come!"—has taken Paris by storm, and resounds day and night from the heights of Montmartre to the plains of Montparnasse. It came with the first day of spring and bids fair to flourish until the fall of leaves in October. Like the canary, it has become an obsession. It is nonsensical, idiotic and infantile, but, as uttered and sung by concert hall artists and by the gavroches of the boulevards, it has swing and rhythm, and has caught the fancy of the populace. This poultry-like refrain is usually pronounced with loving tenderness, and the last invocation, "Viens!"—"Come!" is chanted with languishing emphasis and passion. Who knows, tourists will before long be on the way to Paris, and the first imperious refrain will be the first note to strike their ears as they emerge from the railway station. From time beyond memory there has always been some dominating popular street cry in the French capital.

Visitors during the last twenty years will recall the famous couplets invented and sung by Paulin during the Parisian fêtes, "Viens, Pou-poule! Viens!" sung by students and agitators, nearly led to a coup d'état. It was the phrase "Oh! Quel malheur que d'avoir un gendre!"—"What a misfortune to have a son-in-law!"—that ruined President Grey when he connived at the agency for corrupt transactions directed by his son-in-law Mr. Wilson. The present street cry is, however, neither political nor revolutionary. It is simply a cry of jocularity and pleasure, and as such is an excellent exponent of the wholesome state of the public mind.

The genesis and development of the prevailing catchword are significant. "Viens Pou-poule!" occurs as a form of endearment in the novels of Paul de Kock and in the comedies of Scribe. It is the return to the patriarchal sententiousness and fads of 1830. The song first made its appearance at the music halls of the boulevards during the reviews of last January. On Mardi Gras and on Mi-Carême it burst forth spontaneously in the streets as a national refrain. The author of the new song is M. Trebitsch, a young sentimental poet of Montmartre and disciple of M. Gustave Charpentier, the composer of the popular Parisian opera, "Louise." M. Trebitsch has also written some bright and witty military songs, such as "D'où que saint-Nazaire?" which are the delight of the barracks. With his "Viens, Pou-poule!" however, M. Trebitsch suddenly became famous. When questioned as to how he managed to hit so palpably the popular fancy, M. Trebitsch said: "One day an artist friend of mine returned from London and told me that he had heard there one of the most catching songs imaginable. It was a German ditty by Herr Adolf Spanh, called "Komme, Caroline!" It occurred to me to adapt the song to the French ear, and after reading Paul de Kock I decided to give it the Parisian title 'Viens, Pou-poule! Viens!'. Then, together with M. Christine, who shared my enthusiasm, a new song was constructed with over fifty variations, and this is what caught the Parisian taste with such unexpected success."

The new song admits of all sorts of "gags" and interpolations, very much as was the case with the once popular refrain of "Tara-ra-boum-de-ay," that equally nonsensical ditty that a dozen years ago caught the public fancy in New York and London. Some of the couplets of "Viens, Pou-poule!" are addressed by a young lover to his sweetheart. Others are put in mouths of Deputies after a stormy sitting of the Chamber. Deputies turn to their wives and say, "Come along, my little chicken 'pou-poule!'"—let's come away!" Other couplets refer to Cabinet Ministers, others are purely local skits at popular actors, actresses, authors, writers, professors, and men or women prominently before the public. A couplet that has just been cut by the censorship referred to President Loubet, who after the tedious ceremonial of a State reception at the Elysees Palace, was made to say to Mme. Loubet, "Viens, Pou-poule! Let's get out of this and be off to bed!" As may readily be imagined, Parisian vivacity has applied this phrase of "Viens, Pou-poule!" to every imaginable situation. Students and frequenters of boulevard cafes have taken up the theme with a vengeance. In the underground railway, at the race courses, on tops of omnibuses, at the theaters, at the restaurants, and, indeed, everywhere in Paris, one is hailed with this irrepressible cry of the hour, "Viens, Pou-poule! Viens!"

## His Sense (Humor).

The board of school supervisors for the Walnut Ridge district was examining an applicant who desired the position of instructor. The young man had satisfied them of his knowledge of geography, arithmetic and grammar. At this point the chairman of the board drew a magazine from his pocket, peered intently at it, and remarked: "Well, young feller, now we'll see whether you're up in the English language. What's the meanin' of incomprehensible?" "Incomprehensible?" faltered the applicant. "Why, incomprehensible means the proximity of the corollary to the molecular ingenuity." "Uh-huh! An' what does disintegrate mean?" "Disintegrate means the general consanguinity of the hyperbole when affiliated with the zodiac."

"Jest so," commented the chairman, nodding sagely at the other members. "Now, what is the definin' o' subliminal?"

"Subliminal is when the overplus goes into perihelion with the deductiveness of the instability and produces transfixity of the fragile protoplasm,"

"We do pronounced," the chairman.

The candidate overjoyed, shook hands all round, and left to gather his belongings and arrange to move into the neighborhood.

"Perty smart feller, that," observed one member of the board—"Judge."

Admire!—Don't you think that you are rather unreasonable to expect me to take you to a ball, stay awake until four o'clock, and then get up at eight to go to my work?" Young Lady—I may be a little unreasonable, but it's perfectly brutal of you to mention it—New York "Weekly."

"My husband has ceased to love me."

"How do you know?" "I can't make him miserable any more."

## Mainly About People.

The minister called at a certain Canadian home just after he had come to his new pastorate. The small boy was present long before his mother came downstairs to greet the minister. Trying to be cordial, the minister said, "How old are you, my little man?" "I'm five at home, six in school and three on the cars," was the delightful reply.

P. T. Barnum was a great practical joker. On one occasion he noticed the dealer for whom he bought a large amount of supplies that half the pepper he sent him was peas. The dealer indignantly denied the charge, and quite a warm correspondence followed, it being finally ended by Barnum, who enquired whether half the letters in the word "pepper" were not p's.

On April Fool's day, the audience at an amateur dramatic performance in the Naval Academy at Annapolis was startled when one of the instructors made his appearance before the curtain about the time the performance was to begin, and solemnly announced: "I wish to make an announcement—very sad announcement—of the circumstance it seems fitting that the entertainment should proceed. Word has just been received that one of the navy's vessels has gone down with all on board!"

A hush of horror followed this gravely delivered speech, for most of those in the audience were connected by close family ties with the navy. "What was the name of the vessel?" came a voice from the rear of the hall. "The submarine boat 'Holland,'" replied the instructor, as he dodged and made a hasty exit.

A correspondent of the London "Outlook" tells a story which he heard Lord Dufferin relate of Sheridan Le Fanu. Sheridan's father—the Archbishop of Meath—was a great stickler for punctuality, a regard his son did not share. One morning young Sheridan, then, about eight years old, descended unusually late for breakfast, and was not met at the door by his father, watch in hand. "Is this right, sir; is this right?" demanded the prelate in stern tones. "I don't know, sir," replied Sheridan, looking at the watch and pretending to think the question applied to it and not to his conduct, "but I rather think it's fast." For this impudent young Sheridan was condemned to write an essay on "The Three Ages of Man." Here is what he wrote: "There are three ages of man: First—When he is engaged in planning every conceivable mode of wickedness. This is known as the age of innocence. Second—When he is putting his nefarious plans into operation. This is called the prime of manhood. Third—When he becomes anxious about his soul and turns to religion. This is dote."

Thomas A. Edison is of the opinion that it was anger that first turned him toward inventing the incandescent light. That was, of course, in the early days, and Edison was then quite the inventor that one reads of—poor, enthusiastic, never sleeping. He lived in a small house, innocent of anything approaching a laboratory; scientific apparatuses were in every room, and all the money went for experiments. Then, one day, came the crisis in the guise of the collector for the gas company. He had been to the house often, but Edison, hardly heeding his calls, had waved him away, saying, "Don't bother me." On this last call the collector's instructions were peremptory. He must turn off the gas. "But, man!" protested Mr. Edison, "I can't stop this experiment to-night. I'll pay the bill, of course. I didn't know about it. I must finish this work with no interruption." But the man was a gas collector and the lights went out. "That night, as I sat helpless in the darkness," says the great inventor, "I swore a deep, solemn and far-reaching oath that I would put all the gas companies in the world out of business. I haven't done quite that, but I did the best I could."

## It was W. D. Howells.

"Your average detective is about as fat-witted a citizen as exists," says Mr. George K. Rinnman of Boston in the Washington "Post." "He may be clever in his line, but outside of that his mind is a howling wilderness. His point of view is narrow and his judgment contracted as a result of his calling." To illustrate this, Mr. Rinnman tells this incident:

"A friend of mine who is fond of showing up the defects of his fellow-man had a lot of fun lately with a pair of Boston's leading detectives. He called the sleuths into his office in the most serious way and exhibited to them the picture of a tough-looking individual, about whose identity he was coy for information. He flattered his visitors into the notion that if they could unravel the puzzle he would regard them as world beaters. Each gazed at the photo long and earnestly. Both were positive that it was in the rogues' gallery. One of them identified it as being the counterfeiter of a notorious bank-robbler; his mate thought it the likeness of an equally noted forger.

"When they got through, my friend turned the likeness over, and on the back thereof they read the name of the original—William Dean Howells. Mr. Howells isn't handsome, but he was never accused before of being an ornament of the rogues' galleries. But Mr. Howells laughted when the incident was narrated in his presence."

## A Novel.

A moon, a sky.

A lane; some grass.

A cane.

A smile, and sighs,

And drooping eyes.

A kiss.

An arm, a waist,

A smile, a kiss,

Some folks in style,

Aside;

A very bad,

A bridge, and

A bide.

A tenement,

Top poor, cheap rent,

Not all;

Ten children gay,

Who love to play,

And bawl.—EX.

Hallit!—What's the matter, Klaiy? You look all tired out! Klaiy!—And my wonder! We had a hard day off, I don't know when I've worked so hard. I'm a little unreasonable, but it's perfectly brutal of you to mention it—New York "Weekly."

"My husband has ceased to love me."

"How do you know?" "I can't make him miserable any more."

## The Mother-in-Law.

Very little is known of the origin of this species, writes Dorothy Dix in her "Studies in Natural History." Many people who have had opportunity of studying it at close range believe that the first one was the original serpent in Eden that put Eve up to making trouble for Adam and Eve. Some think it was a serpent and that the first one was a serpent who visited the Eternal City during his reign. King Athelwulf went on a pilgrimage to Rome in 855, with his son Alfred, to offer the tribute of Peter's pence to Pope Leo IV. He spent a whole year there, according to William of Malmesbury, and restored the English school which had been burnt down a few years previously. It was situated in a quarter of the town near St. Peter's, where the Saxon pilgrims resided. For Prince Alfred this was not the first visit to Rome, as he had been there in 853, when the same Pope had appointed him as a messenger to the Emperor. King Athelwulf made a pilgrimage to Rome in 857, and assisted at the coronation of the Emperor Conrad by Pope John XIX. He was a writer to the Archbishops, Bishops and all the English people in which he described all the holy places he had visited and his honorable reception by the Pope, and stated that he had made a vow to reign well and amend whatever he had done amiss as a ruler. This document still exists. Since Canute no other King of England has visited Rome until Edward VII., but three Princes who laid claim to the throne are buried in that city. After the fall of the 1715 rebellion the "old Pretender" lived at Rome and died there, and was accorded royal honors by the Pope. Prince Charles Edward was less fortunate. Benedict XIV. refused to recognize his sovereignty, so he retired to Florence, and consoled himself by sticking C. R. on the weathercock of his house, where the letters may be seen to this day. His brother Henry was a Cardinal in Rome, and on the death of Prince Charles Edward he had a mediaeval tomb in the church of St. Peter's.

Naturalists have no trouble in placing the Mother-in-Law among the predatory and man-devouring animals, but much difficulty has arisen in settling the exact class to which it belongs, some students contending that because of its man-eating propensities it belongs to the genus *femina* and others that it is a species of *harpagifer*.

It is a large, powerful, and somewhat

ugly-looking fish, with a

large mouth and a

sharp, pointed

teeth, and a

large, dark, mouth.

The Mother-in-Law is

an inhabitant of the

Red Sea and the Indian

ocean, and is found in

the Persian Gulf, the

Red Sea, and the Indian

ocean, and is found in

the Persian Gulf, the

Red Sea, and the Indian

ocean, and is found in

the Persian Gulf, the

Red Sea, and the Indian

ocean, and is found in

the Persian Gulf, the

Red Sea, and the Indian

ocean, and is found in

the Persian Gulf, the

Red Sea, and the Indian

ocean, and is found in

the Persian Gulf, the

Red Sea, and the Indian

ocean, and is found in

the Persian Gulf, the

Red Sea, and the Indian

ocean, and is found in

the Persian Gulf, the

Red Sea, and the Indian

ocean, and is found in

the Persian Gulf, the

Red Sea, and the Indian

ocean, and is found in

the Persian Gulf, the

Red Sea, and the Indian

ocean, and is found in

the Persian Gulf, the

Red Sea, and the Indian

ocean, and is found in

the Persian Gulf, the

Red Sea

# Red Heart and Black Arrow

## A Tale of the Rolling Wave

### CHAPTER XVII.

I was not destined to improve my acquaintance with Mr. Matthew Mayfield. I would give a good deal for a quiet half-hour's interview with him now, in some room with the door locked and the key thrown out of the window; but on that eventful day I was ungrateful enough to be just as pleased with the gray note he sent me at the end of the hour as I should have been with his reappearance in person. I am afraid I regarded him rather too lightly as a means to an end, and though within limits I was right, I came nigh to paying dearly for my disrespect.

The note was as follows:—

"Dear Sir,—I have been called away to visit a dying seaman—poor fellow, I fear he is unrepentant—at the far end of the Bay, and shall therefore not be able to give myself the pleasure of waiting upon you.

"But in the meanwhile I have seen Captain Dicey of the *Miranda*, and he will be willing to oblige you on the terms mentioned. The yacht is lying off the Little Mole, and will sail for Cagliari punctually at six this evening. You should be on board in plenty of time, as Dicey says he can't wait. The run will take about twenty-five hours, and you thus stand a good chance of finding the Queen of Night still off the port. Wishing you a speedy passage and happy reunion with your friends, also assuring you of the privilege which I feel it to have been of service to you.

"I remain,

"Yours obediently,  
MATTHEW MAYFIELD.

"P.S.—Captain Dicey is an excellent fellow, and, as honest as the day, but of course, as the master of a small steam-yacht, is not a man of much culture and refinement."

"Culture and refinement be hanged, so long as he runs me across to Cagliari before the Queen leaves the island," I cried, and I hurried off to the hotel bureau to square off my account and give up my room. My baggage did not trouble me, since I had nothing but a few articles I had purchased for present requirements, and these were comfortably stowed in a handbag. Having made my small preparations, I found that I had still three hours to kill before the yacht sailed, and I decided that a portion at least of the time might be profitably spent in the selection and purchase of a revolver, for I did not know what was before me when I should again stand face to face with Zavertal and Vizard.

I went for the purpose to the shops on the Strada Chiaria, and after providing myself with a very good weapon, strolled along to the Little Mole to have a look at the *Miranda*. With my limited capabilities for asking my way, I had some little difficulty in finding her among the crowds of shipping and when I did I can't say that I thought much of her. She was very small, being under a hundred tons, and her appearance did not suggest that the reft she had been undergoing had been very extensive. A couple of swarthy sailors, certainly not Englishmen, were busy furnishing her dingy brass-work, and a stream of smoke from a black and rather rusty funnel showed that the fires were alight and steam in process of being got up. After all, the capabilities of her engine-room were what I was most interested in, and though the boat was anything but the small craft I had expected, there was nothing to show that she was not fast.

By a frequent repetition of the word "capitano" I managed to make one of the sailors understand that I wanted the captain, and being informed by gesture that he was on shore, I decided to take a walk in the neighborhood till he should put in an appearance. Turning into a by-street in the crowded part at the back of the harbor, I was reminded by the sight of a small res-

taurant that I had been too occupied to think of food since breakfast, and I went in and sat down at one of the small tables.

The room was a long one, with a door at the far end forming a second entrance from another street, and at that hour was unoccupied save by the waiters, and by a couple of customers seated together over a bottle of wine at a distant table.

The pair being separated from me by the length of the room, I did not on entering pay any attention to them, but after giving my order, and while waiting to be served, I allowed my eyes to stray their way. One of them had risen, and was hurriedly putting on his hat previous to departure. A second later he had vanished through the door near him into the street, but not before I had intercepted a furtive glance cast at myself, and had recognized in the fugitive Mr. Matthew Mayfield, the long-shore missionary who had procured me passage in the *Miranda*, and who, according to his own statement, ought to have been soothed the last moments of a dying seaman at the further side of the Bay.

I attributed his hasty flight and evident desire to avoid me to a not unnatural dislike to have the discrepancy detected. I cannot say that the sight of him hobnobbing there in a restaurant, so far from his supposed sphere of duty, caused me actual uneasiness, but it certainly made me look at his companion with an interest I should not otherwise have felt. The now solitary occupant of the distant table sat still, steadily finishing the bottle of wine, and, I suppose, not having Mayfield's reason, evinced no concern in me or in my affairs.

He was a heavy, squat-built man of the bulldog type, and though he was too far off for me to note more than the outline of his features or to judge of his expression, he gave me the general idea of his being what is known as an "ugly customer." Not much was to be learned from his shabby, ill-fitting suit of blue serge, and from the unbraided cheese-cutter cap on the adjacent chair, except that he was a seafarer of not very exalted rank, and I ticked him off as the engineer or mate of a tramp steamer. Having outstayed Mr. Matthew Mayfield by some five minutes, he slouched heavily through the further doors and disappeared.

By the time I had finished my refreshment and paid the score it was five o'clock, and I made my way back to the Mole in the hope that the master of the *Miranda* had come aboard. The sailors had knocked off work and were lounging in the bows, where they had been joined by a third man, also an Italian, and from his greasy, smoke-bogained clothes, probably the combined engineer and fireman of this curiously manned and much-worn "yacht." On this occasion my appearance at the gang-plank seemed to excite some interest among the crew, and almost before I sang out my word of inquiry, "Capitano?" one of them rose and shouted through a skylight, the others eying me strangely the while. The man's summons met with an answering hail from below, and immediately a head was protruded from the companion-hatch that caused me something of a shock. The reason was this: the head belonged to the rough-and-tumble individual whom I had seen half an hour before in the restaurant tête-à-tête with Mayfield.

"Cap'n Forrester?" he sang out. "Yes; I am here by arrangement with Mr. Mayfield," I replied.

He turned and put his head back into the companion-hatch for two seconds, then came right out on deck and invited me to step aboard. "You won't find no luxuries on this 'ere steam-yacht," he added as I crossed the plank, "but she's a devil to go."

"You are Captain Dicey, I suppose."

"So, Forrester, my friend," came the well-remunerated tones, "the next time I promised you has arrived, you see, in spite of your clumsy efforts to postpone it."

And then my eyes, grown accustomed to the change of light, at last fastened on Vizard standing not eight feet away, his pistol levelled straight at my head, while Dicey flattened himself against the wall to let the bullet pass.

(To Be Continued.)



"I hear you go to Europe quite frequently. Do you enjoy the voyages across the ocean?"  
"No. Something always comes up to mar my pleasure."

### FACTS ABOUT OUR COUNTRY.

That Will Be New to Most People—Figures of Interest.

From Quebec to Yokohama, via North Bay and Fort Simpson, the distance by way of the proposed new Grand Trunk Pacific will be 6,885 miles, as compared with 7,413 miles by the present route, via Vancouver. From Montreal the new route proposes to shorten the distance by 390 miles.

The manufacturing population of Canada, as represented by 45 cities and towns of 4,000 or more, situated along the G. T. R., numbers 1,000,940, or 18.7 per cent. of the total population of the country.

In Manitoba there are 41,002,240 acres of land, and in the Territories 435,600,000, of which 298,002,240 is uninhabited. In British Columbia there are 200,000,000 acres unoccupied.

There are five-eighths as much land unoccupied in the Northwest as the total acreage of all the farms in the United States, which cover 841,200,000 acres.

In the Canadian west the extent of land uninhabited aggregates six and one-half times as great an area as that covered by all Ontario.

In Canada there are 18,867 miles of single track railway and 646 miles of second track.

Sixteen per cent. of the single and 27 per cent. of the second track railway, representing respectively 3,157 and 468 miles, is operated by the Grand Trunk.

The Canadian Pacific operates 7,211 miles of single track and 36 miles of second track railway in Canada, or 39 and 5 per cent. respectively.

The extent of Canadian railway operated by the Canadian Northern and Intercolonial respectively amounts to 1,248 and 1,302 miles.

Two hundred and forty-four engines are owned by all the railways in Canada, or an average of 12 per 100 miles.

The respective numbers of engines controlled by the railway companies of Canada are as follows: Canadian Pacific, 745, or 10 per 100 miles; Grand Trunk, 705, or 22 per 100 miles; Canadian Northern, 47, or 4 per 100 miles; Intercolonial, 280, or 21 per 100 miles.

Old stumps make fine wood if split up, and a pile of them will cover a multitude of sins and save much bad feeling. Take it out on the stump pile.

Fine apple hooks can be made from stray pieces of iron strips. Old cans that unsolder make fine shingles for patching a roof, being just as big as a shingle; and the lids make fine stoppers for that rat hole in the floor.

Of course you know enough to use all your ashes on the ground. Old tin pans, filled with rich dirt, make fine flower beds, and your waste chicken feathers dried make fine cushions to roll about on.

On my place not a scrap goes to waste that can be made of any use, for why let it waste when it can be used to advantage?

We see so many barn and stable doors and window shutters being banged about by the wind, breaking hinges and glass, when a strip of leather cut from an old boot top, with a hole cut in one end, nailed to the inside, with which to button it back, would save all the trouble.

A handy way to protect your hose and mattocks from the weather—if you have no tool house—is to nail holsters of old strips of boot leather under the eaves of the corn house and barn in which to put them when through' using them.

### BARN FIRES.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says he has known of three or four large barns that suffered the loss of large bayens. Each place in question had from two to three fires, during the last winter. This fire, like the others, caused the owner great loss of property and set one to looking for the cause. My conclusions are that all the fires were caused by large amounts of stored clover hay.

The last fire I speak of was on a great dairy and clover farm, and that led me to find the same conditions for the other farms.

The old-fashioned method of curing clover hay is dangerous. Safety lies in long and thorough sweating in large coaks while the clover is being cured. Spontaneous combustion is apt to occur if sun-dried clover hay is stored in great quantities, for where large crops are cut, many loads are put in quickly. I know of but one barn that could be traced with any accuracy, and that was surely caused by lightning. All other grasses can be cut young, air-cured and moved away in large quantities without much if any damage.

I have stored it, and when in

## ON THE FARM.

### RAPE AS A CATCH CROP.

This forage crop has become so

important as a pasture crop for

sheep and hogs that every farmer

should try and have a small field of

it, even though his crop area be

limited. In order to do this it is

best to use rape as a catch crop, or

seed it in connection with spring

grain crops. For example, by sowing

three or four pounds of Dwarf Essex

rape to the acre along with the oat

seed, the rape will come on after the

oats have been harvested and fur-

nish plenty of grazing until freezing

time, for sheep or hogs. Some farmers

advise sowing the oats rather

thin when rape is seeded. This is,

however, not necessary. Sow regu-

larly two to two and one-half

bushels of oat seed and three to

four pounds of rape seed to the

acre and you will get a first-class

crop of oats and a large amount of

green forage from the rape.

Another method similar to this is

to sow in the spring two to three

pounds of rape seed on winter grain

crops. Do this as soon the danger

from freezing is over. Go over the

field with a light harrow and a

good stand of rape will be secured.

This can be pastured in the stubble

a few weeks after the grain crop has

been removed.

Another method of using rape as a

catch crop is to sow it in a corn

field just before the last cultivation.

Seed at the rate of three to four

pounds per acre and go over with

the cultivator and by the time the

corn is husked the rape will supply

a great deal of forage. When the

corn stands up well it is possible to

turn sheep in the field before husk-

ing time. They will find a lot of

loose corn blades which they will

consume. The rape will be eaten of

the main stem, but will grow out

again and furnish a lot of feed a

little later in the season. As the

rape crop can be sown quite late it

is often possible to have it follow an

early crop of oats, rye or barley, if

it is not desirable to sow it with

these grains in the spring. As soon

as the grain crop has been removed,

plow or disk the land at once, sow

on the rape and cover it with an

ordinary smoothing harrow. This

method is practiced to some extent

and is found quite satisfactory, al-

though the majority of farmers find

that seeding in grain crops is more

economical.

**Feet Swollen, Could Not Walk.**

"I have had Rheumatism for two years, principally in the legs, and the disease was aggravated by my work, which necessitated standing up all day. About six weeks ago I was particularly badly affected; my legs and feet were swollen up so that I could hardly put my shoes on. I secured a vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, and it was wonderful the relief I obtained. The swelling is all gone, and I have not suffered a bit since. I am street, Ottawa."

Your druggist will recommend Munyon's Only 25¢ a vial.

12

sweating condition, this class of hay would get pretty hot.

I believe a large mow of clover can be stored in a condition to ignite by jar or sudden draft in months after storage, and now I feel confident that all barn fires of which I have had knowledge and for which no cause could be given were clover hay fires. A good farm well farmed is subject to this class of trouble, while the opposite conditions are not. People are apt to wag their heads when these large barn fires occur, although investigation would develop the fact that the owners had suffered great loss. My point is to warn against careless clover haying and not to assist to fight the insurance people.

### RESTORING PASTURE.

Divide the field into three strips the longest way, which saves time in mowing and tilling, and have a three years' rotation. Early in the spring put on one strip a good coat of manure with manure spreader, then plow and fit it for planting corn and seed down with grass early the following spring. Use 12 to 15 pounds clover seed and one or two quarts timothy seed per acre, to fill in around the stools of clover.

I get two crops the same year, and succeed better than when seeding with oats, writes Mr. M. W. Sherman. If weeds start, when they are 6 or 8 inches high, run the mower over it, giving the clover a chance. Whether the grass is wanted for feed or to sell, in either case sow the clover the first year to improve the land, as the clover will bring humus and nitrogen into the soil. Cut the grass from one to three years, then plow under the clover sod and reseed if it is to be kept in grass and not raise crops. Thorough tillage is very important. Start the harrow as soon as possible after plowing to retain the moisture.

### NEW AND STRANGE.

Some of the Latest Inventions and Discoveries.

The latest notion for increasing the wool composing the sheep's fleece, is to give the animal half an ounce of salt a day. At least, such is the opinion of an Australian sheep farmer.

A new safety lamp for miners is made of a stout glass bottle coated inside with saltpetre and gelatine. After a while, the microbes in the gelatine give off brilliant light, which will last for a fortnight without waxing.

Black smoke is now turned into gas for running gas engines in Bologna; the smoke is made to pass through a heating device filled with petroleum, thus producing the special gas, which has proved very economical in the engines.

Shaving lather is a protective against microbes. When you cut yourself the germs get into the little wound and set up inflammation, but if you cut your face during the operation of shaving, the soap gets into the opening and protects the flesh. That is why it so quickly.

Gout, sand, and eggshells seem to have anything in common, but medical experts say that gout is caused by a deposit of sand in the organism, and that sand is deposited by glands similar to those in birds, which enables the feathered creatures to produce the shells for their eggs.

Dancing is now being recommended for destroying germs in the body. Rapid revolutions are fatal to microbes, according to recent experiments, and dancing is exactly the form of movement most effective in the killing of our tiny enemies.

As a result of repeated experiments, a French horticulturist asserts that roses will grow better when placed near sunflowers than in any other position. Heliotropes and violets should be placed close together in order to get the best results from both, and the same applies to pansies and carnations, which have great affinity for one another.

The newest method of cleaning chimneys is to burn a little zinc scrap in the fire occasionally; a very small quantity of zinc is needed, and it is to be used only when the chimney appears to be getting clogged with soot. The vapor of the zinc has a great affinity for carbon; it mixes with the soot, and forms a new chemical compound part of which goes up and out, and part falls to be swept up as ash.

Patients are to be nursed by machinery, according to the inventor of a new contrivance. When the patient is suffering from a malady during which the temperature may rise to a dangerous point at any time, a machine has to be in constant attendance. With this new registering device, however, the doctor and nurse can have more leisure. The register is fixed under the patient's arm, and causes a bell to ring loudly when the temperature reaches the danger point, when the nurse hastens to the patient.

### TWO IRISHISTS.

Sir Boyle Roche once said: "Talk about posterity! What has posterity done for us?" Another noted Irishman (Mr. Jeremiah McCarthy), presiding at the Hibernian meeting in Cardiff, recently remarked: "We have only to look back a few weeks hence to find out what has happened."

### Piles.

To cure you for that Dr. Chase's Ointment is certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding piles, proctitis, &c. It cures the malady in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. Get your medicine if not cured, for a box at the dealers of EDMONDSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

### Dr. Chase's Ointment

A CYCLIST'S REVENGE.

A French ex-racing cyclist named Constant has been spending his time puncturing the tires of cyclists left outside the cafes. Since rheumatism spoilt his career as an athlete he told the police he could not bear the sight of a bicycle.

Tubbly (bastfully, and removing his hat spasmodically)—"Is Miss Tremmer in?" Maid—"She is, but she is engaged." Tubbly (who set

himself quickly) "I'm the young man."

# THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc  
in Trade Centres

Toronto, May 19.—Wheat—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. No. 2 white and red quoted at 71 to 73c middle freights; No. 2 spring nominal, at 70 to 71c on Midland. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard quoted at 82c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 81c Goderich. No. 1 hard, 88c grinding in Rich. No. 1 hard, 88c grinding in trans- lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern, 87c.

Quebec—The market is quiet; No. 2

Wheat—The market is quiet, with prices quoted at 80c middle freight, and 29c high freight. No. 1 quoted at 81c east.

Barley—Trade is quiet, with No. 3 extra quoted at 44c middle freight, and No. 3 at 42c.

Rye—The market is quiet at 51c.

Buckwheat—Trade dull, with prices nominal at 40c east.

Peas—The market is quiet, with sales of No. 2 at 63c high freights.

Corn—Market is dull. Canadian feed corn quoted at 40 to 41c west, and at 40c here; No. 3 American yellow quoted at 51 to 52c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 50 to 51c.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at \$2.67; middle weights, in buyers' sacks for export.

Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.35 in Manitoba flour bags; No. 1 patents, \$4.10; and seconds, \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers', \$8.80 to \$8.90, bags included.

Toronto.

Milled—Bran is dull at \$17 here.

At outside points bran is quoted at \$15.50, and shorts at \$17. Mani- toba bran in sacks, \$18, and shorts at \$20 here.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is quiet, with prices easy, in consequence of good receipts.

We quote:—Fresh large

rolls, 15 to 16c; choice, 1-1b rolls,

16 to 17c; fresh dairy tubs, 15c;

secondary grades, 13 to 14c; creamery prints, 21 to 22c; solids, 18 to 19c.

Eggs—Receipts are moderate, with sales of case lots at 13c per dozen.

Cheese—Market steady. We quote:—New, 12c to 12½c per lb.

## HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are steady. Cured meats are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote:—Bacon, clear, 10 to 10½c, in ton and case lots.

Pork—Mess., \$21 to \$21.50; do.,

short cut, \$22.50 to \$23.

Smoked meats—Hams, 12c to 18c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 11 to 14c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c.

Lard—The market is unchanged.

We quote:—Tiers, 10c; tubs, 10½c

pails 11c; compound, 8 to 9½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 19.—Grain—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; Fort William; peas, 62c high freights, 71c afloat here; rye, 52c east, 57c afloat here; buckwheat, 47c; oats, No. 2, 35c afloat, 87c in store; faxseed, \$1.20 on track here; corn, American, 52c afloat. Flour—Manitoba patents, \$4.10; seconds at \$3.80 to \$3.90; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.35 to \$3.50; in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.70; patents, \$3.70 to \$4; rolled oats, millers' prices, \$1.85 in bags, and \$3.85 per bbl. Feed—Manitoba bran, 18c; shorts, \$20, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$17.50 to 18c; shorts in bulk, \$19.50 to \$30. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut, \$24; short cut backs, \$23.50; light short cut, \$23; compound round hard, 8½ to 9c; pure Canadian land, 10½ to 11c; finest land, 11 to 11½c; bacon, 12½ to 13c; bacon, 14 to 15c; fresh-killed abattoir hogs, \$9 to \$9.20. Eggs—New laid, 12c to 13c. Butter—Fresh creamery, 19 to 19½c. Cheese—Ontario, 11½c; townships, 11½c. Potatoes—The market for potatoes has become strong during the past few days; a carload of finest stock was sold on track yesterday at \$1.15 a bag of 90 lbs., but it is said that it would be impossible to pay the same price at less than \$1.25 to-day. Holders are demanding \$1.35 for lots when drawn away from cars, and \$1.40 for smaller lots when taken away from store.

## UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Chicago, May 19.—Grain was dull and prices were easier to-day. July wheat closing 4c lower; July corn a shade higher, and oats off 4c. September provisions closed from 2½c lower to 2½c higher.

Minneapolis, May 19.—Wheat—Cash, 78½c; May, 77½c; July, 76½c to 76c; track, No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 77½c; No. 3 Northern, 76 to 76½c.

Buffalo, May 19.—Flour—Quiet.

Wheat—Spring steady; No. 1 North ern, 82½c; winter firm; No. 2 white, 83c; No. 2 red, 81c. Corn—Quiet.

Unchanged. Oats—Steady, unchanged.

Barley—Unchanged. Rye—No. 1, in store, 57c. Canals—freights—

Wheat, 4c.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 19.—At the Western Cattle Market, to-day there was an active business transacted in both butchers' and export cattle, and the prices for the former advanced from 15 to 25c per cwt. Sheep, lambs, and calves were un-

changed.

There were not many choice sheep offered, and owing to active competition amongst buyers the market for them was strong, paid for them in some instances being otherwise high. There are still many common and light ones coming, and the demand for them was

not so good. Buyers continue to go to Chicago and Buffalo for cattle to complete their cargoes, and also because they are cheaper there than here.

The following was the range of quotations:

Exporters' cattle—Per 100 lbs.

Sheep to choice ... \$4.65 \$5.20

Bulls ... 3.75 4.25

Butchers—

Picked lots ... 4.65 4.90

Good lambs ... 4.40 4.65

Medium ... 4.25 4.50

Fair ... 3.75 4.25

Cows ... 3.50 4.25

Feeders, light ... 4.00 4.50

Feeders, short-keeps ... 4.50 5.00

Stockers ... 3.50 4.00

Sheep—

Export ewes, light ... 4.50 5.00

Bucks ... 3.50 4.00

Grain-fed lambs ... 5.50 6.00

Bucks ... 5.00 5.50

Barnyard lambs ... 3.50 4.50

Calves, per cwt ... 4.50 5.00

Hogs—

Sows ... 4.00 4.50

Stags ... 2.00 3.00

Selects, 160 to 200 lbs ... 6.10 0.00

Thick fats ... 5.86 0.00

Lights ... 5.85 0.00

## THE VICTORIA STRIKE.

Bill to Suppress It Receives

Second Reading.

A Melbourne, Victoria, despatch says: In the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday Premier Irvine made a speech on the subject of the strike. He said the country faced a long- meditated revolt against established authority. The issue concerned every country. The strike had thrown the State into confusion, and it would be a fight to a finish.

The Premier then moved the sec-

ond reading of a bill providing for the suppression of the strike, which is not retrospective, and which will not remain in force after the termination of the strike. It provides that an employee leaving his work without giving four nights' notice is to be assumed to have joined the strike, and will incur the penalty of \$500 fine or a year's imprisonment with loss of pension, and will be ineligible in the future for Government employ. The bill also forbids interference with employees, the collection of strike funds or encouraging the strike in any manner. The bill further empowers the police to destroy documents encouraging the strike, make printers thereof offenders against the law, and declares meetings to be unlawful if four strikers are present. All persons refusing to disperse are liable to arrest without warrants, and the police are empowered to forcibly enter meetings.

An amendment expressing regret at the strike and promising that Parliament would consider the grievances of the railroad men if they return to work was defeated by 58 to 30 votes.

## FOUGHT TWELVE TO ONE.

Brilliant Feat of Arms in the Capture of Sokoto.

A London despatch says:—The capture of Sokoto on March 14 was effected by a British column of 500 men, with eight guns, against 6,000 of the enemy's horse and foot. The Fulanis charged with fanatical bravery, undeterred by a withering Maxim and rifle fire. They had no proper leadership, but the isolated bands continued to advance over heaps of dead and dying, often only individuals reaching within a yard or two of the square, where refusing quarter, they were shot down while shouting "Allah," with their last breath. Thirty chiefs around the Emir's great white flag were slain to the last, and their corps were found hedging the standard when the British entered the city, which consisted mostly of thatched houses. Its semi-ruined walls extended seven miles around the place and were pierced by eight gates. A few days later the British returned and the Fulanis tendered their submission to Commissioner Lugard, who arrived March 19th and installed a new Emir. The British then retired towards the coast, leaving a garrison.

CANADA AND GERMANY.

Views of London Times' Berlin Correspondent.

The Berlin correspondent of The London Times wired on Thursday an article on the contemplated tariff war between Germany and Canada.

"Canada's action cannot be challenged by the extreme protectionist party in Germany," says the cor-

respondent, "and if Germany con-

tinues to treat Canada according to

the spirit of the extremists, the re-

sult will simply be the entire ces-

sation of trade between the two

countries, which would seriously pre-

judice Germany."

The Berlin Courier inclines to

this opinion evidently, as it advises

the German Government to exercise

prudence, as further discrimination

might be apt to strengthen the ten-

dency for an Imperial commercial

union between the British colonies

and the motherland.

## TEN KILLED IN STRIKE RIOT

Troops and Mob Clash at Valparaiso, Chile.

A Santiago, Chile, despatch says:

The strike of dock laborers at Val-

paraiso is becoming more serious.

The strikers, after setting fire to the

offices of the South American Steamship

Company, had a number of encounters with the police, during which ten

persons were killed and two hundred

were injured. A detachment of three thousand troops has been despatched to Valparaiso to quell the disorder. The Government has re-

fused all offers to compromise the

difficulties, and is determined to

adopt the sternest measures to re-

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doings of Our Law Makers at Toronto.

### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Powell—To authorize the

City of Ottawa to fix certain as-

sessments and issue certain debon-

tures.

Mr. Jessop—To confirm By-law

No. 247 of Beamsville.

Mr. Downey—Respecting the

Guelph Railway Co.

Mr. Pense—To incorporate the

Kingston and Frontenac Railway Co.

Mr. Jessop—Respecting the City of

St. Catharines.

Mr. Cameron—Respecting the

Town of Rat Portage.

Mr. Cameron—To extend the pro-

visions of the Act enabling certain

persons to develop water power on

the Kaministiquia.

Dr. Pyno—To amend the Public

Health Act.

Mr. Caldwell—Respecting the Lake

Superior Power Co. and certain other companies.

Mr. Lucas—To amend the Act re-

specting the mortgages on real es-

tate.

Mr. Kribi—Respecting vaccination and inoculation.

Mr. Sutherland—To amend the

General Road Co.'s Act.

Mr. Hanna—Respecting the

Church of England Cemetery at Sar-

aham.

Dr. Pyne—To amend the Act to

supplement the revenues of the

Crown of Ontario.

Col. Matheson—Respecting the

Home Savings and Loan Co., Limited.

Mr. Ross—Respecting the

Royal Savings Bank.—Mr. Bicker-

st.

The following bills were read the

first time:

To confer upon the Commissioner

of Patents certain powers for the re-

lief of J. S. McDougall.—Mr. Cowan.

To incorporate the Nepigon Iron

Ranger Railway Company.—Mr. Dymont.

To incorporate the Chatham, Mor-

ing, and Lake Erie Railway Company.—Mr. Stephens.

To incorporate the City and

County Bank of Canada.—Mr. Rosa-

mon.

The following private bills were

read a second time, and referred to

committee:

An Act respecting the Interprovin-

cial and James' Bay Railway Com-

pany.—Mr. Belcourt.

An Act respecting the Lindsay,

Brockville, and Pontypool Rail-

way.—Mr. Vrooman.

An Act respecting certain trust

funds of the Diocese of Moosonee.—

Mr. Osler.

An Act to incorporate the Colum-

bia Improvement Co., Limited.—

An Act to incorporate the Mount

Royal Savings Bank.—Mr. Bicker-

st.

# 15,000 ROLLS OF BARGAINS. THE GREATEST WALL PAPER SALE ever held in Hastings County. PARKER'S New Wall Paper Rooms Next Door to the Drug Store.

A Wall Paper Sale of New, Fresh and Up-to-date Papers.

This is no Remnant Sale, but all the Latest Styles, Patterns and Colorings. All our very newest papers will be included in the Sale—New Stripe Effects, New Yellows and Gold, and new ideas in Three Paper Effects will be shown.

As our stock of Wall Paper has grown too large for our Wall Paper rooms we have placed it on the ground floor for convenience to our customers and ourselves.

We have made this a special department and with competent and obliging men in charge we will be pleased to show you our stock at any time.

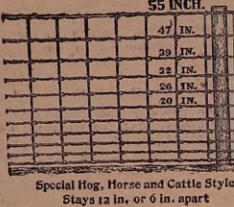
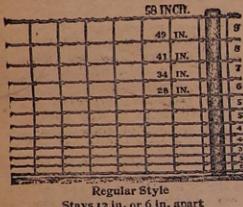
Prices start at 3c. roll and a general discount on all lines.

Remember we pay the highest price for Eggs.

Watch our ad. for prices.

CHAS. E. PARKER,  
PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR AMERICAN FIELD AND HOG FENCE



Made of large, strong, high-grade steel wires, heavily galvanized. Amply provides for expansion and contraction. Is practically everlasting. Never goes wrong, no matter how great a strain is put on it. Does not mutilate, but does, efficiently, turn cattle, horses, hogs and pigs.

### EVERY ROD OF AMERICAN FENCE GUARANTEED

by the manufacturers and by us. Call and see it. Can show you how it will save you money and fence your fields so they will stay fenced.

SOLE AGENTS,  
H. & J. WARREN,  
HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE,  
MILL STREET.

## HO! EVERYBODY

Who has a Buggy or Vehicle of any kind get your Tires Reset on one of

HENDERSON'S

## Tire Setting Machines

MANUFACTURED BY  
THE STANDARD TIRE SETTER CO.,  
KEOKUK, IOWA.



The Fastest Stallion in Canada to  
High Wheel Sulky,  
HERMIT,

Record 210. Public Trial 2-13. Reg. No. 3923.  
Standard Breed. Standard by Performance.  
Standard by his Progeny.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable. Sire of Don Diago 217. Peacock 218 and 8 others with records 230 and 231. The record for the season of 1903 as follows: Monday noon, Kirby Hall, Stirling; Monday night, Brennan's Hotel, Frankford; Tuesday night, Kitchener's Hotel, Stirling; Thursday night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Friday night, Leonard's Hotel, Warkworth; Saturday, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

LESTER ZUFELT, in charge.

FRED. PEAKE, Manager.

## TAKE NOTICE

That I have on hand a full line of Buggies, Mikados and Lumber Wagons, which will be sold cheap for cash or on short time. Good Blacksmith wanted.

WM. MONTGOMERY.

## FOR SALE.

A quantity of small wood, standing, for sale cheap.

R. N. BIRD,  
Con. 8 Sidney, Stirling, P.O.

## COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Village of Stirling, will be held in the Council Chamber, in said village on

MONDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1903.

at the hour of 8 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all complaints against the assessment for the current year.

All parties concerned will be called before and governed themselves accordingly.

J. S. BLACK, Clerk.

## NOTICE.

A good, young work Mare, six years old, for sale.

N. LANKTREE,  
Massey-Harris Agent.

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe, \$1.75  
The Weekly Mail & Empire, with one premium picture, 1.75

The Weekly Sun, 1.75

The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, 1.80

The Farmers' Advocate (new subscribers), 1.80

The Toronto Star (Daily), 1.80

The Toronto Globe (Daily), 4.50

Special low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.  
In the local column will be charged as follows:  
For Regular Advertising—Two lines, 25 cents per line, three lines, 75 cents per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line each insertion.

To Transient Advertising—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.  
Transcendental Stirling station as follows:  
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.  
Mail & Ex. 6:37 a.m. Accom. 10:35 a.m.  
Woon..... 6:43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 2:45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

At the Belleville cheese board on Saturday last cheese sold at 114. 11 3-16, and 44 5-16.

Meet me at Ward's, Saturday night.

The 49th Regiment have been ordered to Kingston for their annual drill, which commences on June 16th.

Victoria Day will be celebrated on Monday, May 25th. There will be celebrations at Campbellford and Marmora.

Mr. H. Hamis having been given leave of absence for two months, Mr. W. P. Chard has been appointed in his stead as bailiff.

Wonderful values—Ward's 25c. and 50c. Shirts.

Reopening of the church at Wellman's corner next Sunday. Rev. J. W. Totten of Tweed will preach at 10:30 a.m., and 7:30 p.m.

Over 600 immigrants arrived in Toronto on Monday who will remain in Ontario, and will help to relieve the scarcity of farm laborers.

The names of the roadmasters, fence viewers and poundkeepers appointed by Rawdon Council have been handed in for publication, but have been crowded out of this issue.

Change your Underwear. Ward has just the change you need.

Stirling has now three barber shops, or rather we should say, "tonorial parlors." The latest to open is in the place lately occupied by Parker Bros., bankers. Mr. W. W. Hagerman, is manager.

Mr. G. L. Scott, representative of the Canada Carbon Light Co., has been in town for the past few days and has made changes in the village lamps, putting on all the latest improvements.

Many fishermen are unaware that the close season for bass includes rock bass. The season extends until June 15, and many young men who go fishing for rock bass are in danger of legal prosecution.

Straw Hats, Crash Hats, any hat you want at Ward's, your hatter.

The weather this season is the exact opposite of last year. Then there was too much rain; now there has not been enough; and should rain not come soon the drought must have a serious effect on the crops.

Lieut. G. L. Scott has received his equitation certificate from the Royal School of Cavalry, having passed the examination with honors in all subjects. This makes three certificates Mr. Scott has received from the Stanley Barracks, Toronto.

The third game of football between the High School and Town teams took place at Victoria Park last evening, when the town boys defeated the High School by a score of 1 to 0. The two previous games had been a tie and this game was the deciding one. Mr. J. Marks, of Belleville, referred the game with entire satisfaction.

New lines of Shirts, Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Belts and Fancy Sox just arrived for the 24th, at Fred. Ward's.

Campbellford Herald—It is said that there are forty-four dressmakers at present residing in Campbellford, and every one is very busy; and some of them struggling with a month and six weeks' orders in advance." Stirling cannot boast of that number, but there are a great many here, and yet not enough to keep up with the demand. It seems to be the one calling which is never overcrowded, as the more there are the more work there appears to be required.

Rev. J. R. Real, of Belleville, had a queer experience on a recent Sunday. He was in Ameliasburg conducting services at the Methodist Church there.

In the morning, it being warm, the windows were open. The congregation had just knelt for the opening prayer when a pigeon flew in at one of the windows and alighted on the big Bible close to where the reverend gentleman was standing. From the Bible it flew on his shoulder, where it remained all the time he was praying. When he concluded the pigeon flew away. Rev. Mr. Real says he never had a more strange or more striking experience.

## Wedding Bells.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. Wm. Frye, Burnbrae, on Tuesday evening, May 5th, when his eldest daughter, Elizabeth A., was united in marriage to Mr. Wm. Nayor, of Stirling.

The bride was becomingly attired in a blue silk skirt and waist of white silk with chiffon and ribbon trimmings, and carried a bouquet of white lillies. She was attended by her sister, Miss Ethel M. Frye, who wore a dress of white muslin trimmed with blue satin. The groom was assisted by his nephew, Mr. Albert W. Nayor, of Marmora.

The two little flower girls, Miss May Butwell, of Toronto, and Miss Annie G. Frye, sister of the bride, looked very pretty in their white dresses and carried bouquets of lillies tied with white ribbon.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. E. Orton, the bridal party standing under an arch of evergreens and white flowers. Only a few of the nearest relatives and friends were present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The presents were both handsome and useful, the groom's present to the bride being a gold watch and chain. The Menie band was in attendance and rendered some very nice music, which was much appreciated by all.

The happy couple left on Wednesday evening for Stirling, where they will reside. —Campbellford Despatch.

## A Sad Story from the North.

An extremely sad and pathetic case is reported from Bancroft. Some time ago a man named Kelly living on a farm about three miles from that village had the misfortune while eating his dinner to have a small piece of bone lodge in his throat. He didn't notice it at the time, but later his throat began to bother him and he consulted local doctors who diagnosed the case as some throat trouble, but efforts to afford relief were unavailing. The trouble becoming worse he left for Toronto to enter the hospital there. In a few days the man died.

When he left Bancroft nothing serious was thought of the case and his wife and three small children were daily expecting to hear of his departure for home. Almost at the same time that word came of his death the terrible news of the approach of the bush fires which created such havoc in that region reached them. In a few hours all that the husband and father had worked so hard for were burned and the family had a narrow escape from death by burning. They managed to escape, however, but all that they owned were the clothes they wore. Mr. Kelly had one of the best equipped farms in the neighborhood, but all that now remains are the blackened ruins. All the stock, buildings, machinery and grain was destroyed and now the family are destitute. The neighbors are doing the best they can for them. There is no doubt but that they will be provided for. There is said to be many cases of families losing all in that neighborhood and relief in many cases would be gladly welcomed.—Ontario.

The new bridge over the Trent River at Heesley's Falls was completed last week. Dickson Bros., of Campbellford, were the contractors.

D. S. Austin, Wooler, has been appointed clerk of the tenth Division court of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, vice W. E. Scott, resigned.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good is an old adage, and its truth was shown last week when fire fighters were combating a forest blaze in Olden Township, on property owned by Thompson and Avery, of Sharbot Lake. By accident they discovered a deposit of fossils, and a survey of the place revealed the fact that its extent was almost limitless. Samples were taken to Kingston and tested and were found to be of fine quality.

Rev. J. R. Real, of Belleville, had a queer experience on a recent Sunday.

He was in Ameliasburg conducting services at the Methodist Church there.

In the morning, it being warm, the windows were open. The congregation had just knelt for the opening prayer when a pigeon flew in at one of the windows and alighted on the big Bible close to where the reverend gentleman was standing. From the Bible it flew on his shoulder, where it remained all the time he was praying. When he concluded the pigeon flew away. Rev. Mr. Real says he never had a more strange or more striking experience.

W. C. STICKLE, Agent.

## Crown Roller Mills.

Owing to the extreme low water at this season of the year and the difficulty in procuring wood we have decided until further notice to grind coarse grains only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Customers please note. Of course Flour will be exchanged any work day.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

Car of Bran, Shorts and Mixed Feed expected to-day.

## HARDWARE !

### 600,000 SHINGLES ON HAND.

I am now prepared to sell Pine or Cedar Shingles at the lowest possible price.

I have a full stock from \$1.25 up. Just got in a car of first-class, clear butts in Cedar. They are No. 1 quality.

Just placed in my warehouse a car of Nails. This places me in a position to sell Nails at the lowest figure.

I wish to say to those who are building, come to me and I will sell you Nails, Locks, Glass and all building material at a price that will suit you.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

The News-Argus  
TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,  
TO JAN. 1, 1904, 60c.

## Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN  
out license as Auctioneer for the County  
of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on  
shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest  
will be given. All sales will be made at  
the News-Argus office or addressed to me at  
Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

W.M. RODGERS.

## JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

## At News-Argus Office

## THE Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the office of publication, North street, Stirling first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.  
If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will

be charged. Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week  
when inserted for

1 year. 6 mos. 3 mos.

Half col. down to half col. 7c. 8c. 9c.

Whole col. down to 1/2 col. 10c. 11c. 12c.

Quarter col. down to 2 inches. 9c. 10c. 11c.

If inserted less than three months 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than two months 2 cents extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates are to be confined to the ordinary business of commercial houses, and for which they will not be held to include Auction Sales, Removals, Co-partnership Notices, etc.

Private advertisements of firms, property, etc., to be charged \$10 per year; \$8 for six months; \$7 for three months; \$6 for two months; \$5 for one month; \$3 for six weeks; \$2 per month for professional cards, 10c. per line, 20c. per year.

Advertisement may be changed at the option of advertiser without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 2c. per line each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till forbidding, and charged accordingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted free in neat and fashionable style, and on short notice.

## PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book, "How to Help" and "How to Secure a Patent." We have extensive experience in the preparation of Patents. Send sketch, model or drawing, and we will do the rest. MARION & CO., 100 King Street, Montreal, and 100 Bay Street, New York. Life Insurance, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

TRADE MARKS,  
DESIGNS,  
COPYRIGHTS, &c.

Anyone sending a sketch or description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is properly patentable. Considerable time is required for securing patents. Confidential. We have a special method of protection. Write to Marion & Co., 100 Bay Street, New York.

Patents taken through Marion & Co. receive special attention in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly issues, and 100,000 copies. Send for sample copies and LAND BOOK on PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,  
361 Broadway, New York.

## LADIES' OXFORD SHOES.

Our sales so far this year is best evidence that we have the RIGHT GOODS and certainly they are at the RIGHT PRICES.

Ladies' Fine Oxfords, patent toe, newest heel, only \$1.15

Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, King's make, up-to-date shoe, \$1.25

Misses' Dongola Oxfords and Stylish Slippers at the lowest figures.

Men's good Solid Plow Boots, \$1.00

Men's good, solid, Fine Boots from \$1.25

If you want your dollars to go farthest call upon us.

We sew all rips free on any boot bought here.

Remember our SHOE DRESSING is the best.

GEO. REYNOLDS,  
SHOE KING

P.S.—Bring us your Eggs.

# THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903.

Vol. XXIV, No. 37.



## We'll Look Around a Little.

That is what four lookers said on Saturday p.m. We were satisfied. Within an hour they came back and bought the suits they had tried on, and said our clothes fit better and have more style than any other in the town and prices no higher.

It pleases us to have people make comparison. It's the only way to tell who has the best. No, we are not high priced, we offer swell Suits as low as \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, and satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

We have some \$3.00 Suits, but we only keep them to compete with the other chaps who sell cheap clothing. The best is the cheapest. Can we interest you. We sell everything a man or boy wears excepting his boots at

**FRED. T. WARD'S,**  
YOUR TAILOR, HATTER & FURNISHER.

## Midsummer Specialties.

In Dress Muslins, white and colored, and Basket Goods, we have the very latest just arrived. Have a look at them.

Ladies' Vests, new every week, in white and flesh color, with and without sleeves. Always able to suit one and all in prices and quality.

Dress Laces and Insertions always to match.

Ladies' Hosiery in real Cashmere sole, Maco sole, tan and embroidery Hose, Colored Hose and Black Hose at 5c. pair.

Ladies' Corset Covers at prices from 25c. to \$2.25.

White Skirts, something very pretty at \$1.15 and upwards.

A lot of Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, regular 25c. and 30c. pr. now 10c.

A cheap lot of Ladies' Black Belts, 25c. Also some Silk Collars at 25c. and 50c. each.

Neck Ribbons, we have some very pretty ones.

Buggy Dusters just arrived, at 60c. each.

GROCERIES—Always a fresh, up-to-date stock. Give us a trial. 12c. for Eggs.

**C. F. STICKLE.**

## Solid and Progressive

That ANOTHER YEAR of very substantial Progress has been experienced by

## The Mutual Life of Canada

will appear evident from the following:

Business Written in 1902	\$4,527,878
Business in force Dec. 31st, 1902	\$34,467,420
Cash Interest Income, 1902	\$275,507
Death Losses, 1902	\$210,696

The Cash income from interest exceeded the death losses for the year by \$64,811

**S. BURROWS,**  
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

## The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF  
FINE PRINTING  
.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,  
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low  
rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

### WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

**CANADIAN  
PACIFIC**

WILL RUN

Homeseekers' 60 DAY Excursions  
TO THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST AT  
RETURN FARES.

\$28  
Regina... \$30  
Moose Jaw... \$30  
Yorkton... \$30  
Pr. Albert... \$35  
Macleod... \$35  
Calgary... \$40  
Rod Deer... \$40  
Strathcona... \$40

Going JUNE 6th, returning until AUGUST 4th (all rail or S. S. Athabasca). Going JUNE 18th, returning until AUGUST 18th (all rail or S. S. Athabasca). Going JULY 4th, returning until AUGUST 4th (all rail or S. S. Macleod). Tickets not good on Imperial Limited. For tickets and pamphlet giving particulars, apply to your nearest Canadian Pacific agent, or to

A. H. NOTMAN,  
Assistant General Passenger Agent,  
71 Yonge St., Toronto.

The Fastest Stallion in Canada to  
High Wheel Sulkey,  
**HERMIT,**

Record 2.16, Public Trial 2.15, Reg. No. 3923.  
Standard Bred. Standard by Performance.  
Standard by his Progeny.

Three of the highest qualifications attainable.  
Size of Dutch Dingo 2.17, Peacock 2.18 and 8  
other with him.

Will stand for the season of 1903 as follows:

Monday noon, Kirby House, Stirling; Tues-

day night, Ketchum's Hotel, Stirling; Wed-

nesday night, St. Lawrence Hall, Trenton; Thursdays night, Central Hotel, Brighton; Fri-

days night, Hotel Royal, St. Lawrence Hall; Saturday, St. Lawrence Hall, Campbellford.

LESTER ZUFELT, FRED. PEAKE,  
in charge. Manager.

### FOR SALE.

A quantity of small wood, standing, for  
sale cheap.

R. N. BIRD,  
Con. 8 Sidney, Stirling, P.O.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '04, 50c.

### The Spraying of Orchards.

The Power Sprayer does Rapid  
and Thorough Work in Demon-  
strations Conducted by the  
Dominion Fruit Division.

The Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is just now giving a series of orchard demonstrations in Ontario and Quebec to illustrate the great advantages which follow the use of the power sprayer. The chief object is to show that a dozen or more farmers may profitably combine to purchase a power sprayer, place it in charge of some such man as usually does threshing, who can easily make himself thoroughly conversant with the best methods of spraying, and engage him to make regular visits to the orchards. At each farm the expert sprayer will only require the assistance of a teamster, and thus the regular work of the farm need not be interrupted. Under present methods every farmer in the fruit districts requires a spraying outfit of his own, and the spraying, if done at all, is done in a careless, half-hearted way by men who do not know just when or how the work should be performed. Farmers are very busy at the season when spraying should be done, consequently it is often neglected entirely, or postponed until too late to be effective.

Farmers have reason to feel indebted to Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, for bringing to their attention the merits of the power sprayer. If the old methods of spraying were valuable, and it is generally admitted that they were, this new plan must prove infinitely better. It is thorough and rapid, and is accomplished with little or no exertion or inconvenience. The pressure is supplied by a small gasoline engine on a wagon, and the spraying done while the horses are being driven up and down between the rows of trees. The liquid is forced from a tank on the wagon through two lines of small rubber hose. By the use of bamboo rods with a cluster of six small nozzles at the end it is possible to reach the topmost parts of the trees, and the spray, which is as fine as a cloud of vapor, falls lightly upon the trees and adheres better than if applied in a coarse spray as is sometimes done. The pressure of 80 to 100 pounds to the inch ensures a spray so fine that it penetrates to all parts of the trees. This is one of the chief advantages of the new sprayer. The difficulty has been to reach the tops of the trees without a waste of the preparation used, which has been the invariable result when a heavy stream was turned on. Again the appliances used by most farmers have only one nozzle, while this, as has been stated, has six on each line of hose, and the force is much greater and the mist finer, which is all-important.

Under favorable conditions the operators of this machine could probably spray from 600 to 800 trees per day. Forty trees, some of them difficult to get at, were sprayed in about twenty-five minutes; after making several moves a day, some of them long ones, the operators have been averaging between 400 and 500 trees a day. The trees sprayed will be given a regular course—four sprayings at least.

It is hoped by the Department of Agriculture that these tests will bring about the general adoption of the power sprayer. A similar spraying apparatus is being used by private owners in the Niagara district and is said to give excellent results.

The efficiency of the machine will shortly be increased, as it is the intention to use either nine or twelve nozzles instead of six on each line. Mr. MacKinnon is this week attending a scientific competition of power sprayers in the famous Hitchings orchard near South Onondaga, N. Y., in order to familiarize himself with the merits and demerits of the various machines now on the market.

It is contended that if farmers will only unite to carry out a systematic campaign of spraying according to the latest methods, a great deal may be done towards eradicating the enemies of fruit. Exporters who are familiar with the results of spraying and the systematic care of orchards, strongly endorse spraying, claiming that it is certain to improve the quality of the fruit, and in support of their claim they refer to orchards where the system has been carried out, the fruit of which always commands the highest price.

There are thirty-five cases of scarlet fever at London.

### To Teach Farming in Schools

The Education Department Has  
Decided to Institute a Course.

The Education Department have come forward with another radical change, this time regarding the rural communities. It is the establishment of a course in scientific agriculture.

The plan is to provide two or three acres of land adjacent to the most important school in several districts in each county, and with the addition of about six other schools there will be formed one garden centre in each district. The County Council will then engage travelling instructors, who must be graduates of the Guelph Agricultural College. Upon the day appointed for the visit of the instructor the boys from the seven schools in the district will meet at the central school, where special practical instruction will be given in elementary forestry, elementary horticulture, entomology, and its relation to agriculture and horticulture, physics and chemistry of the soil. The value of this instruction it is pointed out, lies in its practical characteristics, each pupil being brought in contact with the actual work in the particular branches of study.

The instructors will visit one district each day, and it is expected that with two competent men engaged by the County Councils, each county will be covered in a week. Each year the different schools will be permitted to exhibit the result of their work at the county fairs, and prizes will be donated to the schools making the best showing. By this feature it is expected that keen interest will be taken in this special branch of study and a friendly rivalry will be created.

It is expected that before a year passes at least two counties will be thoroughly organized for this special work, and assurances have been given that the Legislature will grant an appropriation to assist in bringing the work to a high standard of perfection. It has also been stated that this is just the beginning of a broad plan to improve the education system in rural communities, and that in addition to this special course for boys, a domestic science course will be introduced for the benefit of the girls upon a similar plan, where schools will combine, and where there will be one centre to which girls from several schools will come.

### Wellman's Corners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Wm. Hogle, of this place, died of pneumonia after only three days' illness. The funeral took place on the afternoon of the 20th, under the auspices of L. O. L. No. 172, of which the deceased was a member. The Rev. Mr. Muir of Burnbrae, preached a very impressive sermon from Daniel 12th and 13th. Mr. Hogle, besides his widow, leaves five children, namely: Morley, of Toronto, Mrs. F. Bonter, of Cordova, Norris of Nanapanee, and Wm. and Eva at home. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community here in their sudden and sad bereavement. The deceased was 65 years of age.

The church here was reopened, as announced on Sunday, May 24th. The Messrs. Westcott, in beautifying it, have gone beyond our expectations. The ceiling has been papered with a delicate pattern of very handsome design, with border to match. The walls are painted green, and back of the altar is an arch which from the palest tint of the same color, gradually deepens until it terminates on the outer edge with a broad border, much darker than the wall, finished with two stripes of gilding. On either side of the base of the arch appear three gilt stars. Above it in gold lettering is written "Holiness becometh Thy house O Lord." In the centre of the arch is an open Bible of exquisite design. Above the book we find the text "I am that bread of life," beneath it "Thy word is truth." The wainscoting, grained, is of ancient oak, with a finishing of mottled wood. The windows are of ground frosted glass with side lights of varied shades of green and blue. The floor is painted stone color. Three new large upholstered chairs adorn the pulpit; and the old chandeliers have given place to five new modern, large and handsome lamps, which light up the church beautifully. No one can appreciate the value of these lamps, which are of the latest pattern.

As to not to get out to see us on Sunday, you will perhaps be able to form an idea of what our church looks like, and when we get the new Frost wire fence completed we think we will be very nice, don't you? The Rev. Mr. Totton, of Tweed, preached both morning and evening. At the morning service he took as his text Gen. 33: 19-20,

## "Sterling Hall."

### Victoria Day and Every Day Trade Winners.

We're willing to see you profit by doing your trading at "Sterling Hall." We save you all worry about qualities and prices by holding the cost down low and the worth up high. Come in and make a test purchase.

### AIRY EXCELLENCE.

Ladies' warm weather wants are largely in evidence just now. Styles and designs are correct, and appearances suggest the cool and refreshing.

White Blouses, all new, at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

White Blousings, in abundance, at 10c. to 50c. yd.

Special Fancy, Cotton Blousings at 15c. yd. worth 20c.

### LADIES' NOTIONS.

COMBS—Latest effects in back, side and puff.

TIES—in Bows, Midgets, etc. BELTS, silk and leather, 15c. to 75c. ea.

RUFFS, chiffons, in Black, Cream and White.

WRIST BAGS, good values, at 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00.

BROACHES, STICK PINS and BLOUSE SETS.

### Happy Thoughts for Linoleum Buyers.

One piece only, 4 yds. wide, slightly imperfect, none the worse to wear, regular \$2.20 per yd., for \$1.75 four yards wide.

### FOR MEN AND BOYS.

NECKTIES—500 Four-in-Hands, Puffs and Knots, regular 25c. goods at 2 for 25c. 500 new arrivals in Midgets, Derbys, Bows and Roxburys, at 25c. and 50c. each.

COLLARS—All sizes in the new, low turn collars at 2 for 25c.

BRACES—Try a pair of "Princey" for a new idea in 25c. braces.

COTTON SOX—Our stock is variable to a shade, but the prices are fixed low. 4 pairs good, ribbed tops for 25c.

SUITS—MARKED CLOSE TO SELL QUICK.

Navy and Fancy Boys' Norfolk at \$2.75.

Navy and Fancy Men's Serge and Tweeds at \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Black and Navy Blue Clay Worsted Men's Suits, heavyweight, the best value in Canada, for \$10.00.

BICYCLE SUITS AND PANTS—

Fine Tweed Pants at \$1.00 to \$2.00. Fine Tweed Suits at \$4.50 to \$6.00.

COOL COATS—Silver stripe Lustre Coats at \$2.00.

Drill Coats at \$1.00. Boys' Drill Coats at 60c.

### GROCERIES.

Variety is the spice of life. You can get the variety as well as the quality at "Sterling Hall."

PICKLES—Rowat's quart bottles 25c. John Bull pints at 15c.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS cost no higher than other makes but are much superior. Variety and freshness unexcelled here.

Quebec Village Biscuit, 5 lbs. for 25c. Prunes, 4 lbs. for 25c.

Cleaned Currents, 4 lbs. for 25c. Soap Chops, 3 lbs. for 25c.

**W. R. MATHER.**

Paying 12c. for Eggs.

### ALL KINDS OF SHOES

Styles are so numerous that it is impossible to put a sample of every pair in the window. Please remember that we have them inside. We want you to feel quite free to enter our store at any time. Come and look over our shoes, if a pair suits we will lay it aside for a few days if you wish it.

This is the place where we meet customers half way and our prices are right.

Ladies' Strap Slippers and Oxfords, \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Girls' Strap Slippers—75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00.

Boys' and Youths' Fine Boots—\$1.00 to \$2.00.

Men's Fine Kid Boots—\$1.75 to \$2.50.

Men's Harvest Boot—90c., \$1.00, \$1.50.

EMPEROR Shoes for Women. The best wearing and fitting shoes on earth.

Shoe Polish, the best, 10c., 15c., 25c.

**J. W. BROWN,**

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Highest price paid for Eggs.

"And he bought a parcel of a field where he had spread his tent at the hand of Hamor, Shechem's father, for an hundred pieces of money, and he called it El-elohe-Israel." The sermon was an able effort, but it is the poor Rev. Mr. Duley who gave the statement that the repairs cost about \$300, and about \$100 of which the trustees had on hand. He asked the congregation to make up the two hundred still needed, and the sum of \$209.65 was subscribed, probably added four or five dollars. In the event of the leaves of the trees were for the healing of the nations" for his text, and preached an eloquent and spiritual sermon. The choir at both services gave good music, and the anthem and duet were appropriate and very beautiful.

STRAYED.

Came into the premises of the subscriber on May 23rd, a Horse. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

LEWIS GREEN, Lot 13, Con. 4, Rawdon.

WE pay 11c. for Eggs and 20c. for Butter.

**S. HOLDEN.**

COURT OF REVISION.

TOWNSHIP OF RAWDON.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the Municipality of the Township of Rawdon will be held in the Town Hall, in said Township, on

MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1903.

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of hearing and determining all claims and against the assessor for the current year.

All parties concerned will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

**N. LANKTREE,** Massey-Harris Agent, STIRLING ONT.

THOS. C. MCNELL, Clerk.

Dated at the Clerk's Office, Spring Brook, May 13, 1903.

# Red Heart and Black Arrow A Tale of the Rolling Wave

CHAPTER XVIII.

I do not know if I shall be believed, but it is a solemn fact that the glint of those murderous eyes behind the pistol barrel brought me positive relief. There had been too much hole-and-corner mystery in my life during the last few days to suit my temperament, and I welcomed the change that gave me an open foe at last, even though he had me at a disadvantage that threatened instant death.

"I do not profess to pit cunning against that of a professional criminal," said I, for his taunt had goaded me, "but if you will me there will be one left who will prove your meanness. Your career is as good as ended, and you know it."

He laughed scornfully. "I am most assuredly going to kill you," he said. "That is what you are here for. But as to the second proposition—that your friend Kennard will avenge you by hindering what you are pleased to call my career—pray put a y uch consideration as that out of your head. You have given me so much trouble that I should not wish you to go out of the world with the satisfaction of thinking that."

"I don't think it; I am certain of it. Kennard has as good as broken up your combination already," I replied defiantly. I saw vaguely that if I could prolong the wrangle by enticing him to gloat over his prospective victory, I might reduce the enormous odds at present in his favor. My own six-shooter was ready to hand in my pocket, but, covered as I was with his, I dared make no movement towards it. My only chance lay in creating a diversion or in seizing some unexpected advantage before he tired of letting his jaw-tackle run.

He would have been wiser to have shot me as I stood, but his malicious desire that I should die miserable got the better of his prudence. "I can see, my thick-pated sailor, that I shall have to convince you that you are not playing with babies," he hissed. "Know then that it is now forty hours since six inches of cold steel settled Kennard's hash once for all. The land-crabs on the beach at Leghorn have made a mess of his identity by now—just as the deep-sea ones will be spoiling your ingenuous features ten minutes hence. We do not leave traces, my mates and I. The excellent Dicey here knows me too well to blab, and as for the Italians—well, they are all wanted for various crimes already, and are too highly paid to talk about a piece of work that would be as bad for them as for me. I did not choose my crew among the slums of Naples on account of their moral rectitude, you will understand. So you see, Forrester, that Zavertal and I shall soon be busy among the passengers of the Queen of Night with no prying eyes and ears to obstruct us. Shall I take any inquiries from you to Miss Challenor—as to the state of her health?"

The news of Kennard's murder, and the thought that Aline would soon be at the mercy of these diabolical wretches, staggered me for a moment; but seeing that my dear girl's only hope of life lay in my besting him now, I made a mighty effort to control myself, and still to fight for delay. All this time Dicey remained flattened out against the wall, leaving a clear line for Vizard's pistol, but he was in an uncomfortable attitude, from which I hoped much.

"I may be powerless to prevent your next crimes," I said, replying to the arch-villain, "but they will be your last. Do you imagine that I have no friends who will make inquiry for me? I shall be traced on board this vessel, which it will be proved was hired or bought by you."

"Don't make any such mistake," retorted Vizard. "The trap was baited by my own people, and I don't suppose that you, with your

precious amateur detective sharpness, told any one where you were going. And if you did, it's all one, for who are you but an escaped lunatic from the Convent of Santa Lucia? Who knows that you hid yourself on board the *Miranda*, and afterwards jumped overboard in a frenzy? It will be so circumstantial that your disappearance will be accounted for in the most natural manner, I can promise you."

It was true enough, and I could have gnashed my teeth with rage at my folly in believing Mayfield's specious lies. With Kennard and myself out of the way, every source of accusation against the "firm" would have been scotched, and their system might be carried on indefinitely—long after the victims of the present voyage had been forgotten. I was about to bid him shoot and be done with it, when Dicey blurted out a feeble oath at his constrained position.

"Why don't you plump the lead into him, mister, and give us a rest?" he added. "I'm getting stiff-jointed—spread-eagled against this cursed wall."

"Clean out, then, and go on deck!" I said. Vizard. "It is time the course was attended to, and I want to hear Captain Forrester a little more before I finish him. He must hear how his sweethearts is to fare first."

The subordinate scoundrel slouched forward to the companion-ladder, to which he ought to have had a perfectly clear path without interfering with his employer's aim. But by some clumsiness he passed to the right instead of to the left of the mast alongside of which Vizard had stationed himself, and thus momentarily came between us. My chance had come. Vizard shouted at him, with a curse, to stand aside, but he was too late. I sprang forward, and clutching Dicey by the back used him as a shield, while with my right hand I drew my pistol. Simultaneously Vizard fired, hoping, I suppose, to hit some part of me that was not hidden by Dicey's body; but in the fluster he miscalculated, and the shot took effect in my human armor-plate. The skipper of the *Miranda* dropped limply against me, but still holding him I fired over his shoulder and hit Vizard in the right arm. The battle was over. His revolver fell harmlessly to the floor.

Allowing Dicey to sink down in a huddled heap I aimed straight for Vizard's head. He glared at me like a wounded tiger, the blood pouring from his wrist, and for one second I thought he was going to spring at me. But controlling himself with an effort that sent a muscular spasm rippling over his handsome fiendish face, he even forced his features into a smile.

"The honors of war are with you, Captain," he said. "What is to be the programme?"

"You will right-about face and stand with your back to me, and your face to the cabin wall," I said. "And keep your hand straight down and joined behind you."

Somewhat to my surprise he obeyed, and walking up to him I felt him all over in case he should have a second weapon. Sure enough he had a long clasp dagger, of which I relieved him, and then, after picking up his dropped pistol, I bade him precede me up the companion. Arrived on deck a hasty glance showed that one of the Italians was at the wheel on the bridge, while the other sailor was lounging in the bows. The engineer was presumably attending to his duties below.

"Now," I said, pointing to a coil of rope lying under the bulwarks just forward of the bridge, "go and sit on that rope. The first movement you make, or the first attempt to speak to the Italians, and you are a dead man. The moon is full, and I shan't miss."

He shrugged his shoulders, and sitting down on the coil began to

bind up his wound with a handkerchief. Without relaxing my watch on him I then went up on to the bridge, and taking the fellow at the wheel by the collar slung him down, giving him to understand by a plentiful display of my revolver that he had to sit still on the opposite side to Vizard. The man in the bows seemed to have grasped the situation and discreetly remained where he was, while the engineer was attending to his duties below, in happy ignorance of what was going on on deck. Then, with a glance at the binnacle to see that the course was right for Cagliari, I took the wheel, pistol in hand and ready to use it on the prowl—

"Wouldn't Believe at First."

"Force" is a cure for insomnia. It is used at night when lights are dim, It soothes the nerves of "Sunny Jim."

L. L. EYRE.

W-4

Jim Dumps had scarcely slept a wink, All night he'd toss about and think. But that's all past—he'll ne'er endure

Insomnia. He's found a cure! Tis "Force." At night, when lights are dim, It soothes the nerves of "Sunny Jim."

The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

makes one chummy with good sleep.

Force

#### COULD NOT WALK.

A Young Lady Tells the Torture She Suffered From Rheumatism.

Miss Myrtle Major, Hartland, N.B., is one of the thousands who have proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure rheumatism. Miss Major says: "I suffered from the trouble for nearly a year. I had the advice of a doctor and took his medicine, but it did not help me. The trouble was located chiefly in my ankles, and the pain I suffered at times was intense. As a matter of fact at times I was quite unable to walk across the room, and for some six months I was confined to the house. I used liniments and other medicines prescribed for rheumatism, but they did me no good. Then some of my friends urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted on their advice and before I had used three boxes I began to feel better. I took nine boxes of the pills altogether, and before I finished the last box not a trace of the trouble remained. It is now nearly two years since I took the pills and as there has not been a symptom of the trouble since it proves that the pills make permanent cures."

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and can only be cured by treating it through the blood. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always cure this trouble. Good blood makes every organ in the body strong and healthy, and as every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure, rich blood, it follows that they cure such troubles as anæmia, neuralgia, indigestion, heart trouble, kidney ailments, rheumatism, the after effects of influenza, fevers, etc. They also relieve and cure the ailments from which so many women constantly suffer. See that you get the genuine pills with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper for Pale People, on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont.

#### NO CHANCE OF DYING.

Patient—"Tell me candidly, doctor, do you think I'll pull through?" Doctor—"Oh, you are bound to get well. You can't help yourself. The Medical Record shows that out of a hundred cases like yours one recovers invariably."

"That's a cheerful prospect."

"What more do you want? I've treated ninety-nine cases, and every one of them died. Why, man alive, you can't die if you try! There's no humbug about statistics!"

Deshay— "You don't mean to say she jilted you?" Cleverton—"She did, old man. That girl has the heart of a motorman."

#### Deafness Cannot Be Cured

local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by an auditory prosthesis. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sore in your ear, hearing is lost, and it is entirely closed. Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its place, this tube will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous serous.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for samples, free. H. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

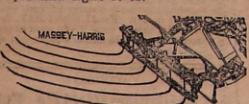
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is computed that the average man speaks in the course of a year 11,000,000 words.

#### BINDER TALK.

A SIMPLE SHEAF OR BUNDLE CARRIER is one of the many good features of the MASSEY-HARRIS Binder.

You can see by the cut how very simple and light it is.



It has great capacity, nevertheless, and is strong and well made. It drops back from under the sheaves when dumping, without damaging the heads of grain.

FOLDING DIVIDERS—Simplest of all. A child can unlatch them and turn them in. Many other manufacturers



are trying to copy this folding device—because it is so good. But MASSEY-HARRIS patents prevent them duplicating it.

THE REEL on the MASSEY-HARRIS has a splendid range. It will handle short grain, long grain, or badly tangled and laid grain. Nothing escapes it.

Remember, it is the MASSEY-

HARRIS.

Fanny—"Tell me candidly, Charlie, don't you begin to feel sorry that you gave up your old life of freedom?" Charlie—"Not a bit of it. I find married life so delightful that if anything were to happen to you I'd get married again inside of month."

"Wanted reliable men," read Mrs. Bascom from the advertising column of the paper. Then she raised her glass and, over her forehead, looked severely at her husband, and remarked, "And the world'll wait a considerable number of centuries before it gets 'em."

#### SPIRITUAL DYNAMICS.

Encourage Good Deeds, But Don't Flatter.

Give a man a word of encouragement when he is in a particularly hard situation, and you at once change him with new energy. Tell men frankly what you like in them as well as what you dislike—don't flatter, but recommend what they do well, and you will not only make warm friends, but add greatly to the mental and moral energy of your environment. A writer in the Brooklyn Eagle makes these homely but very helpful and suggestive remarks:

"A little encouragement is so easy to give and may be so blessed to receive. I don't mean indiscriminate flattery—that is disgusting. I mean honest encouragement of that which seems good. Most of us are free enough with our adverse criticisms, especially of persons who occupy places in the public eye, but we seldom take the trouble to put these persons on the back even for those things of which we most heartily approve. If an author or an editor offend even by the smallest slip of the tongue, we are ready enough to pounce on him, but he may please us till the cows come home without exciting us to tell him that we are pleased.

"I once asked Prof. William Earl Brown, of whom Parti says there is no better vocal instructor, how he managed to make so many good voices from apparently impossible material.

"Why," said he with that quiet modesty which marks all simple greatness, "the pupils do most of it themselves. I merely stand by and tell them they do a thing well. That encourages them to do other things well, and by and by their errors are crowded out by multiplied perfections."

#### THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS.

Recommend Baby's Own Tablets. "I would not be without them" is very familiar sentence in their letters to us. The Tablets get this praise simply because no other medicine has ever done so much in relieving and curing the minor ills of infants and young children.

Mrs. Levi Perry, Roseway, N.S., says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Baby's Own Tablets for colic and constipation. I have never found anything to equal them for these troubles." Besides curing colic, constipation and indigestion, Baby's Own Tablets prevent croup, break up colds, expel worms, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, sweeten the stomach and promote healthy-giving sleep.

Guaranteed to contain neither opiates nor other harmful drugs. Sold at 25 cents a box by all druggists or may be had by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### Little Boy

"Well, that's the queerest thing I ever saw." Mother—"What is?" Little Boy—"I just saw our school teacher at the corner of the street a-laughin' just like other people!"

Bridesmaid—"I hope you will be happy, my dear." Bride—"Oh, I am sure we will. You see, his mother died when he was very young, and he doesn't remember anything about her cooking."

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Cough in Cows.

DRAGGED DOWN BY A SHIP.

How It Feels to Be Sucked Under by a Foundered Steamer.

In the Edinburgh Medical Journal James A. Lawson gives an interesting description of his thrilling experience when he was dragged under water by a sinking ship. When he was far down in the surging waters he struck out for the surface, but only went further down. This exertion was a serious waste of breath, and after what appeared to be ten or fifteen seconds the effort of inspiration could no longer be restrained, and pressure of the chest began to develop.

The most striking thing he remembered was the great pain in the chest, which increased at every effort of expiration and inspiration. It seemed as if he were in a vice, which was gradually being screwed up, until it felt as if the sternum and spinal column must break. Every organ is soon sound. It always relieves in 30 minutes.

Mrs. Ezra DUGGARHAM, Temple, N.B., Canada, writes:—"Have had heart trouble for years; would have it as often as three times a week, sometimes lasting twenty-four hours. Was persuaded to give Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure trial, which I did, with the greatest results. It surely is a peerless remedy, and would advise any one who has heart trouble to try it."

#### DR. AGNEW'S CINTMENT.

He who would be free from piles and skin eruptions must use this cure, which roots them out and for all time.

The safest remedy, because compounded on correct principles. Piercer toe of itching skin disease. Price, 35 cents.

#### Old Cashley (handing his son a cheque) "Now, be careful, Charley, remember, 'A fool and his money soon parted.' Charley—"Yes, sir; and thank you for obliging me so promptly."

## SUNLIGHT SOAP

Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 45¢

1 lb.

## DAIRYING

A FULL COURSE BY MAIL, including Home Dairy, Testing, Dairy Chemistry, Dairy Technology.

Also STOCK RAISING  
Judging, Feeding and Management of Cattle, Sheep and Swine, and for full particulars of these and other courses—Apply to the Dept. Canadian Correspondence College, TORONTO, ONT.

#### TELEPHONING TO DOGS.

A French tourist relates that some time ago he set out to cross St. Bernard's Pass by himself, and got caught in the fog near the top. He sat on a rock and waited for one of the dogs to come and attend to him, but in vain, and when the fog cleared away he managed to reach the Hospice. On arrival he observed that he thought the dog a rather overrated animal.

"There I was," he said, "for at least six hours, and not one came near me."

"But why," exclaimed one of the monks, "did you not ring us up on the telephone?"

To the astonished tourist it was explained that the whole of the pass is provided with shelters at short distances from each other, all in direct telephonic communication with the Hospice. When the bell rings the monks send off a hound loaded with bread and wine and other comforts. The dog on duty is told what number has rung, and he goes straight to that shelter.

This system saves the hounds their old duty of patrolling the pass on the chance of a stray traveller being found, and as the pass is for about eight months of the year under snow this entailed very hard and often fruitless labor.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria,

An old Scotch farmer, being elected a member of the school board, visited the school and tested the intelligence of the class by his questions. His first inquiry was, "Noo, boys, can ony of you tell me what 'naethin' is?" After a moment's silence a small boy in a back seat arose and replied: "It's what ye gie me t'other day for haudin' ye horse!"

The population of Sweden is 5,150,000, or almost identical with that of London.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Out of 757,000 strangers living in the German Empire 18,000 are Americans.

#### DRAGGED DOWN BY A SHIP.

How It Feels to Be Sucked Under by a Foundered Steamer.

In the Edinburgh Medical Journal James A. Lawson gives an interesting description of his thrilling experience when he was dragged under water by a sinking ship. When he was far down in the surging waters he struck out for the surface, but only went further down. This exertion was a serious waste of breath, and after what appeared to be ten or fifteen seconds the effort of inspiration could no longer be restrained, and pressure of the chest began to develop.

The most striking thing he remembered was the great pain in the chest, which increased at every effort of expiration and inspiration. It seemed as if he were in a vice, which was gradually being screwed up, until it felt as if the sternum and spinal column must break. Every organ is soon sound. It always relieves in 30 minutes.

Mrs. Ezra DUGGARHAM, Temple, N.B., Canada, writes:—"Have had heart trouble for years; would have it as often as three times a week, sometimes lasting twenty-four hours. Was persuaded to give Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure trial, which I did, with the greatest results. It surely is a peerless remedy, and would advise any one who has heart trouble to try it."

#### DR. AGNEW'S CINTMENT.

He who would be free from piles and skin eruptions must use this cure, which roots them out and for all time.

The safest remedy, because compounded on correct principles. Piercer toe of itching skin disease. Price, 35 cents.

#### Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

"See here," cried the customer, "this here suit's too tight."

"Vell, my friend," replied the misfit dealer, "before I would let you loose so great a pargin I will trow in a bottle of anti-fat mit it."

#### FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children over 60 years with perfect success. It soothes the child, quiets the mind, softens the gums, allays pain, and relieves the heart. It is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. The value is incalculable. Write to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other hint.

#### FOOTLESS MEN.

A footless race of men is said to have been discovered in New Guinea. They live in the midst of lakes, moving about on little canoes and possessing a few cabins built on wood piles. Their feet are so undeveloped as to be practically useless for walking.

#### A BULLET IN HIS HEART.

The surgeons at Leipzig hospital have been treating a young man who was brought to them with a bullet in his heart. The bullet, however, caused no bleeding, and did not injure the heart in a vital part, so after two or three weeks the patient recovered and remained well for three weeks. Then dangerous symptoms appeared, and an examination with Rontgen rays showed that the bullet was being tossed about inside the heart like a ball bouncing off the sides of a room. After six months, however, the bullet became imbedded firmly in the flesh of the heart, and once settled in an immovable position the patient's condition rapidly improved for the better. The young man has now left the hospital, and the doctors believe that the bullet in his heart will give him no further trouble.

STONE SLABS FOR MONEY.

The representative of a hardware firm, seeking the other day to establish a trading connection in Yap, one of the islands in the Caroline group, found himself unable to trade owing to the extraordinary currency of the natives. The only money they use is a huge flint or limestone slab, varying from the size of a dinner plate to that of a cart wheel.

#### WALKED LIKE AN OLD MAN.

JOSEPH HAMEL SUFFERED LONG BEFORE HE USED DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

HAD LOST ALL HIS ENERGY AND WAS DISCOURAGED—THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY CURED HIM COMPLETELY.

Mr. NICOLET, Quebec, May 11. (Special)

—Of the many people in this neighborhood who have been brought back to health and strength through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills few are in a better position to give the public the benefit of their experience than Joseph Hamel. He knows both sides of the question—the suffering and the relief.

"I suffered from Kidney Disease for three or four years," says Mr. Hamel. "For two years I would take two or three days off work a week. I was continually sick and forced to walk like an old man. I lost all my energy and became discouraged.

This system saves the hounds their old duty of patrolling the pass on the chance of a stray traveller being found, and as the pass is for about eight months of the year under snow this entailed very hard and often fruitless labor.

#### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

are of immense value to the weak and ailing. Although thoroughly searching, their action is so gentle that delicate persons need have no hesitation in taking them; indeed, they should never be without a supply. The Pills give speedy relief in cases of Headache, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bells, Abscesses, &c. It also relieves and cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and other affections of the Throat & Chest.

#### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

is pre-eminently a household remedy; once used it is sure to have a permanent place in the family medicine cupboard. It quickly relieves inflammation and irritation, and is in the highest degree soothing and healing. Apply it to Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bells, Abscesses, &c. It also relieves and cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and other affections of the Throat & Chest.

#### REDUCED COPIES OF GENUINE LABELS.

PILL:—Black on Green.

Ointment:—Brown and Green on White.

14-26

Most scrupulous care is taken in handling

## Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

It is hermetically sealed in Ceylon and again sealed in lead packets in Canada.

An aristocratic tea at a moderate price.

Black, Mixed, Ceylon Green. Ask for Red Label.

Forty Cents—Should be Fifty

14-26

Good Paint not only beautifies but protects and preserves.

Ramsay's Paints have brilliancy and durability which make them the most economical to use. Ramsay's Paints are good Paints.

Write us, mentioning this paper, for booklet showing how some beautiful homes are painted with our paints.

A. RAMSAY & SON, PAINT MAKERS, MONTREAL.

ESTD. 1842.

THE RIGHT PAINT. TO PAINT RIGHT.

14-26

## Holloway's PILLS AND OINTMENT

should be in EVERY CANADIAN HOUSEHOLD.

REduced COPIES OF GENUINE LABELS.

PILL:—Black on Green.

Ointment:—Brown and Green on White.

14-26

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

are of immense value to the weak and ailing. Although thoroughly searching, their action is so gentle that delicate persons need have no hesitation in taking them; indeed, they should never be without a supply. The Pills give speedy relief in cases of Headache, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Bells, Abscesses, &c. It also relieves and cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and other affections of the Throat & Chest.

14-26

ORANGES | LEMONS

We have Mexicans, California Navels, Valencia, and Seville.

WE HAVE THE BEST BANANAS.

Carload every week. All the above at market prices. We can also handle your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Maple Syrup and other produce to advantage for you.

THE BAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited.

Cor. West Market St., TORONTO.

14-26

## Delicious Summer Luncheons

In hot weather things must look and taste just right. What more dainty and tempting than

Libby's Melrose Pate.

a delicately seasoned combination of Game, Ham and Bacon, most appetizing for dinner or breakfast than Libby's Corned Beef Hash? Libby's Home-Made Pork and Beans are made all of Libby's Natural Flavored Products and are delicious to serve. Put up in convenient key-opening cans.

FREE—the booklet "How to Make Good Things to Eat" and postage for Libby's Dishes of the World.

LIBBY, MCNEILL & LIBBY

Chicago

14-26

## CLEANING LADIES...

Can be done perfectly by our French Process, Try it.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO.

MONTRÉAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

14-24

## RUBBER GOODS

Latest novelties, all styles.

Correspondence invited. Enclose 2¢ stamp for circular.

THE UNIVERSAL SPECIALTY CO.

P. O. Box 1142, MONTREAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903.

There is a bill now before the Ontario Legislature making it obligatory on counties or unions of counties to erect houses of refuge before 1906. There are already a number of counties which have such institutions, but others have so far refused to provide such places, although the government has offered to contribute a portion of the expense. Twenty-one counties in all will be affected by this act, one of which is Hastings county. In the jails of these counties there are from a dozen to over fifty poor people confined and committed at their own request. The bill will institute a more humane and generally less expensive way of discharging this public duty.

Before the end of the present season of navigation over 100,000 tons of German rails will be brought into Canada, over twice as much as during any previous year. At the present time there are eleven steamers on their way from Germany to Canada with full cargoes of rails, fastenings, billets, etc., consigned entirely to Canadian points. In addition to this, there are seven other steamers on the way carrying between 1,500 and 2,500 tons of different kinds of steel consigned to Western Canadian points. Most of the rails are for the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canadian Northern Railways, the Montreal Rolling Mills, the Canada Foundry Company, and other manufacturers in the West.

A recent issue of the Insurance Press of New York gives some interesting facts concerning life insurance. It shows that during the year 1902 the life insurance companies paid to claimants in Canada and the United States the large sum of \$23,799,881. The total payment to beneficiaries (including dividends, surrender values, annuities, etc., was \$320,169,882. The amount paid for death claims in Canada was \$14,718,049. Only three States had a larger amount, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. The figures are given of payments made in 9,838 cities and towns in the United States and Canada, and we find that Stirling has had claims paid amounting to \$4,808. The above figures do not include the amounts paid by assessment or beneficiary societies.

There is not a more neglected branch of education in Canada than that of reading aloud. Go into our schools, churches and colleges, and listen for an hour to anyone trying to grasp the mysteries of pronunciation, intonation, and phrasing, and see how absolutely lacking the mass of our people are in that dramatic power which makes the reader assume the very intonation of the author. Flat, dull, unmusical, and not too intelligent, is the usual rendering of the most beautiful bits of English literature. As for the small children in the public schools, their reading is something too terrible to listen to.—Toronto Globe.

#### Increased Mining Development.

Prof. Miller of the Bureau of Mines, who has been visiting the mining districts of Eastern Ontario, reports that the Belmont gold mine in Hastings, which is at present the largest gold mine in Ontario, purposes extensive increases to its capacity this summer. The 1,000 horse power development will be increased, and provision will be made for 120 stamps.

The Canada Corundum Company at Craignavet purposes to increase the capacity of its plant from 20 to 200 tons. This will necessitate a considerable increase in the number of men employed, which is now about 100.

#### Pointed Paragraphs.

Bank tellers usually know more than they tell.

Wise is the man who refuses to drink between drinks.

Unless a man has faith in himself there is not much hope for him.

A man isn't necessarily thin because you can see through him.

He who stoops to brush a banana peel from the sidewalk is bent on doing good.

Some men are never happy unless they are in a position to make others miserable.

Lawyers have their tribulations, but they make money out of other people's trials.

Charity may cover a multitude of sins, but there are a number of multitudes still uncovered.

Time is money, according to the adage, yet some men spend a lot of time trying to borrow a little money.

A wise man doesn't argue with a woman because he expects it to do any good, but because it affords her pleasure.

An exchange reasons thus: "It isn't what a man is that makes him happy; it's what he thinks he is. It isn't what a woman is that makes her happy; it's what she thinks somebody else thinks she is."

Most any kind of a man can take a building down, but it takes a mechanic to build one. The same holds true in life. Any kind of a man can become a loafer, and spend all his time on a low to build up a well rounded and symmetrical character. Young man, if you ever expect to amount to anything, this is the time to begin practice.

Mr. W. A. Sanderson, jeweller, of Peterboro, went out on Stony Lake, and is probably drowned. The canoe found upside down in the water.

#### Curious Bits of News.

Professor Curie of Paris, who, aided by his wife, discovered and extracted from pitch-blende the strange substance called radium, recently remarked that he would not venture into a room containing one kilogram of radium because it would probably destroy his eyesight, burn off his skin, and even kill him. Radium gives off more abundantly than any other known substance the mysterious emanations named Becquerel rays, which are supposed to consist of almost infinitely minute particles. They are driven off with a velocity as high as 100,000 miles per second, and cause serious inflammations upon the hands of persons working with the substance. They also give rise to luminous effects.

In consequence of the construction of the great Aswan dam on the Nile, 600 miles from Cairo, the famous temples on the Island of Philae are partially submerged when the reservoir is full of water. But the civilized world would not willingly see these magnificent relics of antiquity destroyed, and accordingly an elaborate system of underpinning the buildings was adopted. Some of the colonnades and temples were found to be resting on fractured stone beams, broken by subsidence of the soil. Heavy steel girders, enclosed with rubble masonry and mortar, which protect them from corrosion, were placed under the broken foundations, and the masonry was carried down to bed rock beneath. The work was done in the face of considerable danger, but without accident.

The project of climbing the loftiest mountain on the earth, Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, whose tremendous head rises, according to trigonometrical measurements, 29,002 feet above sea-level, has now reached a stage immediately antecedent to the actual attempt. A party led by Mr. Eckenstein, an experienced climber, has set out for the foot of the great peak. Several celebrated mountain-climbers have expressed the opinion that thefeat is feasible, but only by the method of gradual ascent, whereby the adventurers may become injured to the effects of a rare atmosphere. Months, and even years, may be spent in ascending to higher and higher levels, a long pause being made after every considerable advance. The highest ascent now on record is that of Aconcagua, in the Andes, the elevation of which is 23,080 feet, 5,922 feet, or more than half a mile, less than the height of Everest.

Recent press despatches announced the discovery by a professor in Prague of a lamp lighted by means of bacteria. On this report "The Lancet" (London) remarks: "We suppose that the discovery amounts to an improved method of feeding pathogenic bacteria, the existence of which has been known for some years. The experiment is quite simple and easily succeeds. All that is necessary is to place the flesh of fresh haddock or herring in a two or three percent solution of common salt, keeping the mixture at a temperature of about 7 degrees C. above freezing point. After a few days it will be found that not merely the flesh of the fish but also the whole of the liquid in which it is immersed gives off a pale greenish light, which becomes much more brilliant if a little sugar is added. Doubtless by paying attention to the needs of these specific bacteria—by employing, for example, highly stimulating food—more intense light than was hitherto the case has been obtained. It is even suggested that the bacteria light might afford a safety-lamp for the miner."

Probably few persons who go up or down Broadway or any other important thoroughfare of New York city have ever stopped to ask why the hands on the faces of nearly all the big wooden clocks that swing as signs over jewelry stores indicate that it is eighteen minutes past eight o'clock. These clock hands indicate, according to the New York "Tribune," the exact time in the evening when Lincoln, accompanied by his wife, left the White House on April 14, 1865, to go to Ford's Theater, Washington, where John Wilkes Booth, the actor, shot him. The man who first originated this wooden clock sign idea had a workshop in a downtown street in 1865, and shortly after the assassination he conceived the idea of painting the hands on all his signs to point out this special time. His successors in the business continued the practice, as did other men. There is probably not a great street in New York city to-day that has not one or more of these reminders.

#### Spoiled the Scene.

Romeo De Ranter was crossing a bridge when his attention was attracted by the shrieking of someone in the murky depths below him. It being quite dark, he could not see the person who was evidently in danger; but, guided by the calls for help, he rushed to the side of the bridge, poised for a moment on the railing, and leaped into the river, shouting:

"Keep up your courage, girl! I will save you!"

Once in the water, he swam with steady strokes to her side and seized her in strong clasp. There was but little current, and he called:

"Tell the stage-hands to shake her up a little! This scene will go bad from the front!"

But the water remained calm, and he slowly dragged the dripping form of the young woman to land. With strenuous efforts he lifted her to the shore and clambered after her.

"That calcium man is rotten!" he growled. "I should have had the spot-light from the time I jumped."

Even when the people who had witnessed hisfeat rushed up to congratulate him on his bravery he would not listen to them, but strode off, muttering:

"And they didn't have anyone back of the set to throw up a bucket of water to make a good splash. Miserable stage-

hands! What is the drummer coming to, anyhow?"—"Judge."

"What ales the porter?" His young daughter wines all the time, and he is going home to liquor."—Princeton Tiger.

Waggish Bounder.—I've just spent a week at Lord and Lady Blank's place. His Friend, you know?—"Why, which of them is that makes her happy?" It is known that Lord and Lady B. were not speaking terms just now, so I went and stayed. Each thinks the other invited me."

Mr. W. A. Sanderson, jeweller, of Peterboro, went out on Stony Lake, and is probably drowned. The canoe found upside down in the water.

#### Mainly About People.

A Yankee tourist who called on Robt. Burns' wife, Jean Burns, a few years after his death, had the audacity to ask her: "Can you show me any relics of the poet?" "Sir," answered the old lady, with majestic dignity, "I am the only relic of Robert Burns."

Sir William Kennedy, in his book, "Sport in the Navy," tells the story of a retired boatswain who hired a boy to call him every morning at daybreak with the words, "The captain wants you," merely for the pleasure of saying, "Tell him I won't come," and turning over and going to sleep again.

Among the guests at a dinner in New York given in honor of Daniel Webster was Dr. Benjamin Bradreth, the inventor of a celebrated pill known by his name. A witty guest proposed the following voluntary toast: "To Daniel Webster and Benjamin Bradreth, the pillars of the Co.stitution."

On a recent day's outing in Westchester County, N.Y., Ernest Haskell, the artist, was painting a bit of the green world when a farmer came along, looked at the half-finished water-color, then gazed, much puzzled, at three flat stones containing water which the artist had put on the ground close at hand. Turning away with a look of disgust, he remarked half-aloud: "Homeopath, bosh!"

An intimate friend of President Grant said to him one day, "General, my little boy has heard that all great men write poor," but he says he believes you are a great man in spite of the fact that you write your signature so plainly that anybody can read it." The President took a card from his pocket, wrote his name on it, and handed it to him. "Give that to your boy," he said, "and tell him it is the signature of a man who is not at all great—but that fact must be kept a secret between him and me."

It is told of Bishop Williams of Connecticut, for many years presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, who lived all his life a bachelor, that he was talking one day with a young man from the West about a tax a Western State was trying to impose on bachelors, the tax to be increased a certain per cent. for every ten years of bachelorthood. "Why, bishop," said the young man, "at your age you would have to pay about \$100 a year." "Well," said the bishop, quietly, and in his old-time vernacular, "it's with it."

An Irishman, being annoyed by howling dog in the night, jumped out of bed to dislodge the offender. It was in the month of January, when the snow was two feet deep. As he did not return his wife went out to see what was the matter, and found him in his nightshirt in the middle of the road, with his teeth chattering and the whole of his body almost paralyzed with cold, holding the struggling dog by the tail. "Good gracious, Pat!" said she, "what would ye be after?" "Hush!" said he, "don't ye see I'm trying to freeze the baste?"

The old Bridewell burying ground, which is now the subject of legislation in the English Parliament, is the resting place of Mme. Creswell, so often mentioned by the Charles II. dramatists, who died in Bridewell Prison, and left £10 for a serf on to be preached at her funeral, on condition that nothing should be said of her but what was well. The preacher got out of the difficulty rather neatly by saying: "All that I shall say of her is this: She was born well, she lived well and she died well; for she was born with the name of Creswell, she lived in Clerkenwell, and she died in Bridewell."

It has been said of the Southern dandy that he has not always a clear idea as to property rights, but on some points it appears that he is not in the least hazy. An old colored man in the days "befo' de war" was given one of his master's cast-off hats, which he wore with great pride. One Sunday his master met him coming home from a camp-meeting in a pouring rain, bareheaded and holding his hat under his coat. Later on the master questioned him facetiously: "Why didn't you wear your hat, Jerry? Did you feel the need of cooling your head?" "You see it's like dis, sah," responded Jerry. "My head is yours, but my hat is mine, and natchel I feels like taking care ob it, sah."

When Lord Beaconsfield, one of his most ardent supporters in the House of Commons, as a signal favor that he might bring his son to Downing street, and that "the greatest man of the age" would give the boy some wise maxim or word of counsel which might in after years be the treasure and guide of his life. Lord Beaconsfield, old and gouty, groaned, but consented. The proud papa produced young hopeful, whom the veteran statesman thus addressed: "My dear young friend, whatever you do in after life, mind that you never ask who wrote the 'Letters of Junius' or on which side of Whitehall Charles I. was beheaded. For if you do either of those things you will be considered a bore, and that is something too dreadful for you at your tender age to conceive."

Simplex Oratorios.

The new minister of the First Church in Banbury was consulting the organist as to the music to be sung on his first Sunday.

"And besides the hymn-tunes," said the organist, whose daily occupation was that of plumber and ice-man for the village, "we always have two selections from the choir, from real classical music, generally from one of Handel's or Haydn's oratorios."

"Why, that's good news," said the minister, who was no mean musician and had a cultivated taste and ear; "but don't you find the music rather difficult for untrained singers?"

"Well, they aren't untrained, for I represent," said the organist, with some resentment. "And besides that, where that music's difficult, it alter it for me. I strike out all the difficult parts, and then sing them, and that's all there is to it."

"And they didn't have anyone back of the set to throw up a bucket of water to make a good splash. Miserable stage-

hands! What is the drummer coming to, anyhow?"—"Judge."

"What ales the porter?" His young daughter wines all the time, and he is going home to liquor."—Princeton Tiger.

Waggish Bounder.—I've just spent a week at Lord and Lady Blank's place. His Friend, you know?—"Why, which of them is that makes her happy?" It is known that Lord and Lady B. were not speaking terms just now, so I went and stayed. Each thinks the other invited me."

Mr. W. A. Sanderson, jeweller, of Peterboro, went out on Stony Lake, and is probably drowned. The canoe found upside down in the water.

## A Distinct Advantage.

Many men who have been unable to obtain perfect fit in Ready-Made Clothing have found our made-to-order a distinct advantage—a saving advantage.

The assortment of samples of light weight Tweed and Flannels for suiting is here—every desirable even after it is made if it is not perfectly satisfactory.

Come in and get prices on these goods—for a suit made to your measure—you will be pleased with the moderate cost.

Of course we have a most complete stock in all lines of Summer Ready-to-Wear Goods, with style and fit to fully satisfy you.

Men's Gray or Navy Flannel Suits with neat stripe and overplaid patterns, "correct" in every way, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

#### Chambray.

A new assortment of fine colored Chambrays at our wash goods counter.

Nothing at the price makes prettier or more durable waists or dresses than this material.

Also a number of new Blue, Green, Pink and Linen Chambrays with fancy stripes—very pretty.

Fine Blue, Grey, Pink, Green and Linen Chambrays, 25 in wide, 15c.

New stripes, 15c.

Fine quality White Tussore Matting, 28 in wide, 30c.

#### Shantung Silk.

Nothing makes more handsome, stylish, durable shirt waists or skirt waist suits than this unrunnable silk. Made with firm, round cloth it will not crack or crease. Its fine qualities alone place it among the season's most worthy materials.

Green, fawn, grey, and black Shantung Silk, 27 in. wide, 75c.

Fawn Tussore Silk, 36 in. wide, 75c.

15c.

All shades in Japan Taffeta, 27 in. wide, 50c.

#### Health—Cleanliness.

Two things that are partly responsible for the great increase in our Rug sales.

Partly only—the new patterns have much to do with our advance; they are certainly the handsomest we have ever exhibited.

To prospective buyers they should be specially interesting—the price alone should make them that.

Handsome Afghan Rug, 9 ft. 10 in. by 13 ft., 1 inch, \$27.50.

## The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

## THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1904, for 55c.

A number of barns were burned by lightning in western Ontario during the thunderstorm of Tuesday night.

Mr. John Bell, Q.C., Belleville, Solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railway Co., has satisfactorily discharged the duties of the office since 1853—50 years ago—when construction of the road commenced.

Belleville's lockworks appear to be very prosperous. They are giving employment to 75 hands at present and expect soon to increase the number to 100. The factory cannot keep pace with the orders received, so great is the demand for their goods.

The annual meeting of the C. O. Railway company took place at Trenton last week. The stockholders present elected the following directors:—S. J. Ritchie, President; C. E. Ritchie, Vice-President; George Collins, Gen. Sup't, and Sec'y.; J. D. Rowe, Treasurer; T. W. Kirkwood, R. Fraser, J. H. Stewart, and W. S. Jacques.

## NEW SIBERIAN MILLET.

This variety has been grown with great success in the United States and has given good results in Ontario. The plant has a larger growth than the common Millet with a beard and chaff similar to Hungarian, but produces a plant of much ranker growth and with more leaves than any of the other varieties; leaves starting close to the ground and continuing up the stem nearly to the top. They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet, and it is claimed it will stand drought better than the other varieties. We quote a special price for this new variety.

They are wider and more tender, making it much more preferable for hay than any other of the other millets. It matures about the same time as common millet,



# THE MARKETS

## Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, May 26. — Wheat — The market is firm, with demand fair. No. 2 white and red quoted at 72¢ middle freights; No. 2 spring nominal at 72¢ on Midland, and No. 2 goos at 66¢ Midland. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard quoted at 83¢ to 84¢ Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 82¢ to 83¢ Goderich. No. 1 hard, 89¢ to 90¢ grinding in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern, 88¢ to 89¢.

Oats — The market is steady. No. 2 white quoted at 30¢ middle freight, and at 31¢ high freight. No. 1 quoted at 32¢ east.

Barley — Trade is quiet, with No. 2 extra quoted at 4¢ middle freight, and No. 3 at 4¢.

Peas — The market is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 30¢ high freight.

Corn — Market is dull. Canadian feed corn quoted at 40¢ to 41¢ west, and at 46¢ here. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 52¢ on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 51¢.

Flour — Ninety per cent. patients unchanged at 27¢ to 28¢ middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.35 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patients, \$4.10, and records, \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers, \$3.80 to \$3.90, bags included, Toronto.

Milled — Bran is dull at \$17 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$15.50, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$18, and shorts, at \$20 here.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans — Trade is quiet, with prices nominal. Medium, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel, and hand-picked, \$1.50 to \$2.

Hay — The market is quiet, with car lots of No. 1 timothy at \$9.50 to \$10, and mixed at \$8 to \$8.50.

Straw — The market is quiet at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots, on track.

Hops — Trade dull, with prices nominal, at 18 to 20¢.

Potatoes — Car lots are quoted at \$1 per bag, and small lots at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Poultry — Spring chickens are quoted at 25¢ per lb. in small or large quantities.

### THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — The receipts continue good, and prices unchanged. We quote: Fresh large rolls, 14 to 15¢; choice 1-lb. rolls, 15 to 15¢; fresh dark tabs (uniform color), 18 to 15¢; second grades, 12 to 18¢; creamery prints, 20 to 21¢; solids, 18 to 19¢.

Eggs — The market is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Single cases, 13¢; round lots, 12¢ per dozen.

Cheese — Market continues steady at 12 to 12¢.

### HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs unchanged. Cured meats are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote: Bacon, clear, 10¢ to 14¢, in ton and case lots.

Pork — Mess, \$21 to \$21.50; do., short cut, \$22 to \$23.

Smoked Meats — Hams, 12¢ to 13¢; rolls, 11 to 11½¢; shoulders, 10¢; backs, 14 to 14¢; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14¢.

Lard — The market is unchanged. We quote: Tiers, 10½¢; tubs, 10½¢; pails, 11¢; compound, 8 to 9¢.

### UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, May 26. — Wheat — To arrive, No. 1 hard, 81½¢; No. 1 Northern, 79¢; No. 2 Northern, 77¢; May, No. 1 Northern, 79¢; September, 71¢. Oats — May, 82¢.

Buffalo, May 26. — Flour — Firm. Wheat — Spring little doing; No. 1 hard, 85¢; No. 1 Northern, 83¢; winter firm, No. 2 white, 85¢; through-billed; No. 2 feed, 80¢. Corn — Stronger; No. 3 yellow, 5¢; No. 2 corn, 53¢. Oats — Steady; No. 3 white, 39¢; No. 2 mixed, 36¢. Barley — Track Western, 47 to 52¢.

St. Louis, May 26. — Closed — Wheat — Cash, 77¢; July, 71¢; September, 69¢.

### CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 26. — Business in export cattle at the Western Market today was dull, and their prices went down 20 to 25¢. The demand for butchers' descriptions kept up well, and previous values were maintained; but the enquiry for stockers and feeders was not so active, and the market for them was weak. Sheep were also lower.

The decline in exporters' cattle was in sympathy with the steady drop in Chicago, where prices are still on a lower basis than those of Toronto. Local buyers have gone there for most of their supplies this week. It was stated that five loads of 1,400-lb. steers that would have brought here \$5.25 easily last week, sold there for \$4.85. The prices there are also said to be trending lower, and so the market here is uncertain, for every decline abroad generally means a corresponding one at home. Many exporters paid as high as \$5.25 for cattle that they still have on their hands here, and in Montreal, and apprehensions prevail amongst them that they will have money on them when they reach more exporters. One buyer stated that no week.

The following was the range of quotations for cattle:

Exporters' cattle — Per 100 lbs.  
Extra to choice \$4.65 \$5.05  
Bulls ... ... ... 4.00 4.25  
Medium to light 4.50 4.75  
Butchers' — 4.75

Picked lots ... ... ... 4.65 4.85  
Good lots ... ... ... 4.40 4.65  
Medium ... ... ... 4.25 4.50  
Fair ... ... ... 3.75 4.25

Cows	3.25	4.00
Feeders, light	4.00	4.50
Feeders, short-keeps	4.50	4.85
Stockers	3.50	4.00
Sheep	3.50	4.00
Export ewes	3.75	4.25
Do., bucks	3.00	3.25
Yearling lambs	5.00	5.50
Do., bucks	5.00	5.50
Spring lambs, each	2.50	4.00
Calves, per cwt.	4.00	5.25
Hogs		
Sows	4.00	4.50
Stags	2.00	3.00
Selects, 160 to 200 lbs.	5.90	0.00
Thick fats	5.75	0.00
Lights	5.75	0.00

### ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

#### Best Portion of Lower St. Hyacinthe Wiped Out.

A despatch from St. Hyacinthe, Que., says: — This town was the committee stage of the House. Respecting the Fort Frances, Manitoba and Northern Railway Co. — Mr. Cameron.

Respecting the Town of Whitchurch — Mr. Dryden.

Respecting the Sarnia Street Railway Co.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### Doings of Our Law Makers at Toronto.

#### FINAL READINGS.

Mr. Pattullo's bill respecting the Elgin Loan and Savings Company was read a third time.

#### READ SECOND TIME.

Second readings were given to the following measures:

To confirm By-law No. 455 of the City of Guelph and for other purposes.—Mr. Downey.

#### PASSED COMMITTEE.

The following private bills passed the committee stage of the House:

Respecting the Fort Frances, Manitoba and Northern Railway Co. — Mr. Cameron.

Respecting the Town of Whitchurch — Mr. Dryden.

Respecting the Sarnia Street Railway Co.

#### BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, introduced an important measure, which has for its object the creation of a Provincial Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employees. It is to be known as the "Trades Disputes Act," and makes the existing law more workable.

The fire broke out about noon in the shoe factory of Cote Brothers, in the lower town. How it originated is a mystery, but it spread with such rapidity that the shoe factory was soon a mass of flames. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and a few minutes after the walls of the shoe factory had fallen in a score of wooden dwellings took fire. The strong wind blew toward the river, carrying the fire in that direction. As the wooden houses went up in flames, the sparks were carried by the wind across whole blocks, and in a few hours the flames were raging in many places, some of them widely separated.

Three of the leading hotels, the Frontenac, the Union, and the Ottawa, all took fire at once, and in a short while were a mass of ruins. Shortly after three o'clock a detachment of Montreal firemen arrived on the scene, and did good work in stopping the progress of the flames. The water supply, however, was totally inadequate. The river was so low that a sufficient supply of water could not be obtained to have any effect on the flames.

The scene when the fire was at its height was a terrible one. For nearly a mile the lower town was ablaze. Great columns of fire swept from stores, hotels, and dwellings, walls crashed out, driving back the crowds in panic, while the wind carried the flames in all directions. The dwellings that took fire were mainly those of the poorer people, and there were many exciting scenes as the people tried to save their belongings. Squares, boulevards, and roadways were covered with household goods and stock of all kinds. Many of the people sought refuge in the upper town, where they were safe from the flames. Practically the whole of the lower town has been swept by the flames.

#### ESTIMATES PASSED.

The following estimates were passed: — Hospitals and charities, \$225,647.88; maintenance and repairs of Government buildings, \$52,750; public buildings, \$163,201; Crown lands, outside service and surveys, \$224,175; mining development, \$23,400; parks, \$10,600; refund account, \$40,105.19.

#### SMALLPOX.

Mr. Stratton stated that correspondence was in progress with the Dominion authorities with reference to having officers appointed to watch the border, with the object of preventing the entrance into Ontario of persons infected with smallpox.

#### INSANE PEOPLE.

In answer to Dr. Beaume's criticism that insane people were compelled to remain in county jails for months, Mr. Stratton stated that certain changes now in progress at the different asylums would provide accommodation for nearly 500 additional patients.

#### FARM PURCHASED.

Mr. Stratton stated that a farm of 57 acres, adjoining the Mimico Asylum, had been purchased last Saturday for \$7,100. Twenty acres of it would be available for leasing to the Industrial School in case the Government entered into an agreement with that institution for the care of boys now sent to the Penetanguishene Reformatory.

#### INCREASES IN ESTIMATES.

Mr. Davis explained that the big increase in charges on Crown lands, from \$167,625 to \$258,175, was due largely to the increase from \$20,000 to \$100,000 in the sum provided for surveys of townships in new districts.

#### THE PREMIER'S BILLS.

Second readings were given to Premier Ross' bills, providing for the construction of works of improvement along the banks of the Upper Niagara River, and to amend the Act respecting circuses and traveling shows.

The bill, also by the Premier, to amend the Act for the improvement of public highways provoked considerable discussion before it was finally read a second time. It provides that the Commissioner of Highways, in the event of disputes, may arbitrate between County Councils and townships. This clause, the opposition leader thought was not a proper one, inasmuch as the Commissioner of Highways should not be mixed up in disputes of this kind.

#### READ A THIRD TIME.

The following bills were given their third reading:

Respecting the debenture debt of the Town of Gananoque.—Mr. Beattie.

Respecting the Town of Huntsville.—Mr. Tidhope.

To consolidate the debt of the Town of Peterborough.—Mr. Russell.

Respecting the Village of Campbellford and the Weston Shoe Company, Limited.—Mr. Willoughby.

Respecting the Village of Hanover.—Mr. Trux.

Respecting the Art Museum of Toronto.—Mr. Foy.

To change the boundaries of the Town of Berlin.—Mr. Luckner.

To amend the Act incorporating the Ontario Electric Railway Company.—Mr. Graham.

### DOUKHOBORS ARRESTED.

#### Twenty-six of Them Attempted to March Naked.

A Yorkton, N. W. T., despatch says: Twenty-six Doukhobor men who have been at Frank for the past ten days making an investigation of the recent disaster for the Dominion Government, have completed their work. By observations made they ascertained that the most western peak of Turtle Mountain had moved about six inches during the period of their observations. This peak is a massive block of rock, as great in extent, if not greater, than originally fell away. It distinctly overhangs the town, and in falling would destroy a part, if not the whole, of what remains of the place. Frank had been reoccupied and business generally resumed during the last nine days, but as a result of the geologists' report Frank had been sent to the Penetanguishene Reformatory.

#### INCREASES IN ESTIMATES.

Mr. Davis explained that the big increase in charges on Crown lands, from \$167,625 to \$258,175, was due largely to the increase from \$20,000 to \$100,000 in the sum provided for surveys of townships in new districts.

#### LOOKING TOWARD CANADA.

#### Australians Enquiring With a View to Settlement.

An Ottawa despatch says: Canada's Trade Commissioner for Australia has sent a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, in which he says that information is being asked for regarding land in Canada for settlers.

Crop prospects have improved, and the price of produce has fallen. The demand for Manitoba flour continues. Logs from drought last season was five millions.

### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

#### Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

#### LORD MINTO.

Will Continue as Governor-General Until November, 1904.

A Toronto despatch says: It was officially announced on Wednesday night that the term of his Excellency the Earl of Minto as Governor-General of Canada has been extended for another year. The Governor-General is appointed for a term of five years, so that Lord Minto's tenure of the office would expire in November next. Under the new dispensation he will remain in Canada as his Majesty's representative until November, 1904.

During his residence in the Dominion Lord Minto has made himself deservedly popular, and the intelligence that he is to remain here for another year will be received with pleasure. Her Excellency Lady Minto also holds a warm place in the affections of the people. Lord and Lady Minto have certainly endeavored to acquaint themselves with the extent and possibilities of this country. They have practically traveled from ocean to ocean, penetrating even to the far-off Yankon. His Excellency, in his everyday life, has exhibited a true democratic spirit, and his public utterances have ever been marked by good taste and good judgment. He may have made mistakes, but it is doubtful if he has ever made the same one twice. Lord Minto, as an expert horseman, has endeavored to improve the standard of Canadian horses, with a view to making this country a recruiting ground from which the cavalry equines of Great Britain may be drawn.

Lady Minto in her own sphere is building a monument for herself in the vigorous prosecution of her Cottage Hospital scheme.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Pattullo—Respecting the Town of Port Arthur. Respecting the Township of Pelee.

Mr. Lucas—To amend the Act providing for the garnishment of salaries of civil servants.

Mr. Gibson—Respecting the Local Corporations Act. To amend the Land Titles Act.

Mr. Blair—To amend the Children's Protection Act to amend the Legal Committee.

Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

#### PROTECTION ACT.

Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

#### PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

#### PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

#### PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

#### PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

#### PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

#### PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

#### PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

#### PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

#### PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

#### PROTECTION ACT.

## WHERE THE MONEY WENT

### BIG FIGURES IN DOMINION CENSUS TAKING.

Some of the Features as Revealed by the Auditor-General's Report.

Taking the census in Montreal just cost \$17,484.61.

Four interpreters for Center Toronto cost \$1,000.

The enumeration of the fisheries of the Dominion cost \$13,031.70.

The investigation of the census of 1891 cost the country the sum of \$1,466.05.

It cost the sum of \$3,021.94 to count the Indians on the various Indian reserves.

The Assistant Commissioner in East Assiniboia received \$936.70 for expenses.

For enumerating the inmates of Brandon Asylum, Commissioner Leech was paid \$5.50.

North York census cost only 2,452.50, out of which Commissioner Elliott got \$281.81.

For telegrams over the G. N. W. and C. P. R. Lines \$1,683.84 was paid for telephoning, \$90.

Taking the census in Winnipeg cost only \$3,770.62, of which the commissioners received \$459.50.

The sum of \$100 for steamboat hire was paid to an enumerator in Cassiar, Skeene, in Burrard, B. C.

S. M. O'Rell spent a day, and was paid \$4 for getting the particulars of divorce cases in Victoria, B. C.

Thos. Cote, Assistant Special Commissioner, received the neat sum of \$1,032.53 for traveling expenses.

In the fortress city of old Quebec \$5,242.28 was distributed for census-taking purposes.

One interpreter was all that was required for West Toronto, and he cost the country the munificent sum of \$18.

Taking the census in unorganized territories such as the Yukon, Keewatin, Hudson's Bay, etc., cost \$28,131.70.

In many of the outlying parts of Burrard and Yale enumerators were paid at the rate of \$8 a day and expenses.

Special Census Commissioner Blue received a salary of \$4,000, while his special assistant, Thos. Cote, received \$2,500.

Of the organized territories, Alberta is second on the list for expenses. There it totalled up to \$25,411.99.

The cost of census taking in Toronto totalled \$13,113.46, made up as follows: Center, \$2,837.02; East, \$4,010.72; West, \$6,265.72.

In Montreal only one interpreter was required at a cost of \$7.50. A Chinese and many French enumerators were, of course, employed.

West York looks large with an expenditure of \$4,643.75, of which Commissioners Lynd and Smith received respectively, \$386.99 and \$321.71.

The general expenses of the census-taking, including salaries to the amount of \$120,581.28, paid to Ottawa officials, amounted to \$140,478.95.

One of the Assistant Commissioners in Burrard labored for 210 days at \$8.50 a day, and corralled \$446.70 for expenses, making a total of \$2,231.70.

A special enumeration of manufactures cost \$2,191.10, the special enumerator in Quebec receiving \$2,181.10, of which \$1,074.44 was for expenses.

"Washing towels" appears to have been part of the census-taking. For performing this necessary and highly proper function, A. Levigne received \$120.

In Ontario the cost of the census-taking, including salaries to the amount of \$15,253.62 was distributed, the Commissioners receiving respectively \$900.78 and \$736.50.

Next to Yale and Alberta the most expensive constituency was Burrard, which includes Vancouver city. Here the cost was \$17,628.15, more than the city of Montreal.

In Ontario counties the sums paid Commissioners ranged from \$175.79, paid S. S. Nash, in North Bruce to \$418.65 paid J. S. Waugh who did all the work in Kent.

The most fortunate Commissioners were those of Burrard. Two were paid \$2,494.39 each, which meant \$9 a day for 210 days and \$604.39 each in addition for expenses.

In Yale there was a guide who was required for 135 days, for which service he received \$242.50. Three others were employed for lesser periods, receiving respectively \$120.10, \$10 and \$24.

Counting heads in the Yukon cost \$16,180.40, of which \$14,681.68 was paid to Hon. J. H. Ross, now member for that district, \$581.50 to the Mounted Police and \$917.30 to H. J. Woodside.

The largest sum to be paid to one enumerator was paid to Geo. Coutts, who covered the Cassiar, Stikine, in Burrard, twice. He received \$1,797.10, of which upwards of \$600 was for expenses.

"Yale and Cariboo" was the most expensive territory in the Dominion for census-taking. The cost totalled \$23,863.98, of which \$10,942.20 went to 14 Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.

The only newspapers to profit by the census-taking were the Montreal Gazette, the Montreal Journal and Quebec Le Soleil, which received the munificent sum of \$6, \$87.75 and \$147.35, respectively.

Four chief census officers for Ontario received \$3,489.05, while the same number in Quebec were paid \$3,097.32, the rate being \$5 per day and \$5 per day for living expenses, as well as other expenses besides.

In East and West Assiniboia constituencies almost all nationalities are represented, and as a consequence the following interpreters were needed: English, French, German, Galician, Waldeck, Indian, Doukhobor, Russian, Bohemian.

Belgium has 204 head of cattle per 1,000 acres. Britain have only 148.

## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

### GREAT GAPS IN IT THAT REQUIRE FILLING.

Deficiencies Which Are Not to Be Found in Far Less Copious Languages.

The English language may fairly claim to be the most prolific in the world. Not content with native riches, it possesses in a special degree the faculty of assimilating everything useful from other tongues, ancient and modern. It ought, indeed, to be the most perfect vehicle of thought in the world; and, in some respects, no doubt it is. But, curiously enough, there are deficiencies in English not to be found in far less copious languages. Whilst in many cases we have half a dozen words expressing the same, or practically the same, thing, there are, on the other hand, certain ideas that have no appropriate words to express them.

In the words denoting relationship some notable gaps may be found. The most glaring instance is the want of a word to distinguish between a male and a female cousin.

Other languages, such as French and Italian, have a separate word for each; but in English some addition or explanation is required, in order to make it clear which sex is intended.

Some obvious deficiencies English shares with other languages. The word "brother-in-law" is often applied incorrectly, for want of a better word.

### A MORE REMOTE RELATION.

Strictly speaking, a brother-in-law is either a wife's brother or a sister's husband; but the word is frequently extended to denote the relationship existing between two men who marry sisters, or between a man and his sister's brother-in-law. It would be convenient to have one word to express such relationships, as well as others that might be named. Grandfathers, paternal and maternal respectively, might surely be described by one word. And why have recourse to French to designate the person to whom one is engaged?

We have a fairly copious vocabulary when we speak of animals, distinguishing nicely the male, the female, the young, and even, in certain cases, the aged. But, one ordinary deficiency appears.

The domestic fowl has no good square word to describe it. "Fowl" is common to any bird; so is "cock" or "hen," which, besides, only applies to one sex. There is really no word, corresponding to "turkey" or "goose," by which to designate the ordinary denizen of the farmyard.

Curious gaps occur here and there in our language if we look into it. The word "show" expresses the idea of making to see; but there is no word for "making to hear"—a phonograph, for example. "I took the phonograph to my friend, and—?" What? "Got him to listen to it?" would probably be the inelegant finish of the sentence.

### ON THE OTHER HAND,

"audience" means those who hear, and applies very well to those present in a lecture-hall or concert-room. But what of those who see a cricket match, for instance? "Spectators" is the nearest word, but it does not correspond exactly to "audience."

There is one deficiency in the language so awkward and irritating that, even at this late hour, it ought to be made good. Need it be said that reference is made to the indiscriminate use of the personal pronoun to denote either the person speaking or the person spoken of? This may not be a defect peculiar to English, but it is one from which the ancient classical tongues are entirely free.

"He said that he had offered him money, which he had declined" would be quite comprehensible in either Greek or Latin; but in English it necessitates a number of bracketed explanations, which are positively annoying and destructive of grace and fluency.

When a change in the Royal titles was contemplated, speculation was rife as to what word would be found to describe conveniently our colonial possessions.

But nearer home a difficulty sometimes arises. "Britain" comprises the three divisions of the island, but what word will include Ireland as well? So with the adjective "British," which comprehends English, Scottish, and Welsh, but not Irish, a fact which may well irritate our cousins across the Irish Sea.—London Answers.

### MARVELOUS QUICK-FIRE.

The Cleveland machine-gun, firing 25 one-pound projectiles at one pull of the trigger, weighs 450 pounds, and fires 800 shots in a minute.

Yale and Cariboo" was the most expensive territory in the Dominion for census-taking. The cost totalled \$23,863.98, of which \$10,942.20 went to 14 Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.

The only newspapers to profit by the census-taking were the Montreal Gazette, the Montreal Journal and Quebec Le Soleil, which received the munificent sum of \$6, \$87.75 and \$147.35, respectively.

Four chief census officers for Ontario received \$3,489.05, while the same number in Quebec were paid \$3,097.32, the rate being \$5 per day and \$5 per day for living expenses, as well as other expenses besides.

In East and West Assiniboia constituencies almost all nationalities are represented, and as a consequence the following interpreters were needed: English, French, German, Galician, Waldeck, Indian, Doukhobor, Russian, Bohemian.

Belgium has 204 head of cattle per 1,000 acres. Britain have only 148.

## CAPITAL OF THE WORLD.

### SOMETHING ABOUT LONDON AND HER PEOPLE.

Could Populate Berlin, Chicago, Vienna and St. Petersburg and Leave a City.

London still stands undisputed the queen city of the world. This is the one fact that runs through the whole volume of "London Statistics," published by the County Council, says the London Express. With six and a half million people she has more than enough to populate Berlin, Chicago, Vienna and St. Petersburg as they are now peopled, and yet leave a prominent city behind. The great growth of population now steadily tends to be concentric. Once men left the city for the suburbs, now in turn they are beginning to leave the suburbs for the Greater London, from Reading and St. Albans to Tunbridge Wells, where London imperceptibly is merged in country. The electric car for the poor and the motor for the well-to-do are without doubt introducing a new era for the distribution of London population.

The most impressive thing about the statistics of London is the violent contrasts they present. There are nearly 130,000 paupers, 30,000 people live in common lodging houses, and 726,000 dwell in overcrowded rooms. Yet the annual value of house property for taxation purposes alone is

### OVER FORTY MILLIONS.

Some of the facts are depressing. Pauperism steadily rises. Our shipping declines. The heavy burden of the rates increases without ceasing, and the burden falls heaviest on the poorest districts. Thus St. George's Hanover Square, pays 5s 5d in the pound, while Bow pays 9s 5d.

Some of the figures by their magnitude lose their meaning. Thus, it is difficult to realize the size implied by the statement that there are over two thousand miles of streets in the County of London. One figure is smaller than might be expected. There are only 350 places licensed for public entertainment, of which fifty-nine are theatres and forty-two music halls. The whole of them will seat 400,000 people. The Council omits to provide statistics about the churches.

One of the most entrancing chapters is found in the statement from the medical officer for London. The birth-rate is below the average for the whole country, and is steadily declining. The birth-rate varies, too, almost exactly according to the poverty of the district. St. Luke's, perhaps the poorest parish, has most births, and is immediately followed by St. George's-in-the-East. Then come Mile End Old Town, Bethnal Green, and Southwark. At the top, with little more than

A FIFTH OF THE BIRTHS, proportionately, of the poorer parts, come St. George's, Hanover Square, and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

When it comes to deaths, the same proportion holds in the main. St. George's, Southwark, and St. Luke's head the list. Hampstead has the lowest death-rate, and judged by these returns is the healthiest part of London.

The volume brings out clearly the costliness of London life. The board schools cost nearly 25 per cent. more than other places for each child. The poor relief costs twice as much per head. The local debt is one-fifth that of the whole of England, and Wales. London contributes 23 per cent. of the income-tax of the country. Over 26 per cent. of the persons sent for trial and 31 per cent. of the persons sentenced to death come from the metropolis.

### SCIENCE AND HEALTH.

Windmills in Germany are now used to produce power to drive electric motors.

An electrical typesetting machine will, says its inventor, revolutionize the mechanical work on a newspaper.

"Quick as thought" is not very quick. While a light wave would travel round the equator in a second a nerve makes but about a hundred feet a second.

Heretofore Inca traditions led scientists to believe that Peruvian civilization existed only a few centuries before the coming of the Spaniards. The work of Dr. Uhle is said to have established the fact that a great civilization flourished in Peru 2,000 years earlier.

Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, strongly deprecates the costly expeditions which the various nations send out in rivalry, without any system of co-operation. He considers future North Pole expeditions as worthless, useless for geographical purposes, useless from the naturalist's point of view.

The biggest farm in the world is the X. I. T. ranche in Texas. Its properties cover nearly three million acres.

### TURF AS ENGINE FUEL.

Owing to the high price of British coal, the Swedish Government is extending largely the use of turf as fuel for its goods locomotives on State railways.

## AT HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE

### HOW THE ROYAL FUNCTION IS CONDUCTED.

The Modern Levee Corresponds in Some Respects to the Drawing Room.

A century ago the King's Levee was somewhat like the present time, but it simply consisted of a morning assembly of courtiers and others in the King's Chamber. The modern Levee, however, is a periodic presentation to the Sovereign of gentlemen whose status entitles them to that honor, and corresponds to the drawing room, where both ladies and gentlemen appear.

The work of supervising the whole of the arrangements connected with the King's Levee falls on the shoulders of the Lord Chamberlain, who at the present time is the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. It is to the Earl that application has to be made to be presented to His Majesty, the list of names being finally submitted to the King for approval.

Men of every rank and profession are presented at the King's Levee, although, of course, there is a strict exclusion of persons of damaged reputation, no matter what their position may be. Members of the nobility, men holding high positions under the Crown, judges, magistrates, church dignitaries, officers in the army and navy, and men who have attained distinction by eminence of any kind form the larger part of those presented; and as the number is limited the task of making a selection is by no means the least arduous of the duties which devolve upon the Lord Chamberlain.

When an applicant's request has been approved a presentation card is forwarded from the Lord Chamberlain's office, and it is this card which admits the recipient into the royal palace. Anyone who has been once presented, however, is entitled to appear at any future Levee without a new presentation. Furthermore, a British subject who has been so honored may, on any occasion, be limited the task of making a selection which is being displayed by the Mother Country has become alive to the claims of her great North American colony. The upper half of the past two years have abundantly demonstrated the capacity of Canada as a wheat-growing country, and no small part of the interest which is being displayed by the Dominion by the inhabitants of these islands is doubtless to be attributed to the fact that the claim advanced.

### ON BEHALF OF CANADA.

to be the future granary of the Empire, is coincident with the realization of the danger which we in these islands should incur, of being cut off from our available sources of food supply, in the event of our being involved in war with a great maritime power. The obligation of maintaining the British navy at a sufficient strength to ensure our command of the sea is the first lesson which the nation has learned; but it will obviously greatly facilitate the task of the navy in defending our ocean-borne food supplies from an enemy's attack if the bulk of those supplies can be drawn from a country within comparatively easy reach of our shores. Canada does not at present pretend to be in a position to furnish us with the

OF OUR FOOD SUPPLIES:

but the claim made on her behalf is that within a comparatively short space of time she will at least be able to supply us with all the wheat required to supplement our home resources, if she can develop her vast areas of wheat-growing land which remain uncultivated simply because there are no means available of transporting their produce to the seaboard. It is plain, therefore, that if Canada does in fact possess such vast undeveloped wheat areas as are vouchsafed by Lord Strathcona and other distinguished authorities, whose testimony is above suspicion, the people of these islands have a direct interest in the various schemes of railway development which are now engaging the attention of Canadian officials.

The attention of the Dominion Government will, no doubt, be directed mainly in view of the prospects of

### COMMERCIAL SUCCESS

which they present. That is an aspect of the question which cannot and ought not to be overlooked. But there are other aspects which are not so doubt, as fully recognized in Canada as they are in this country. Canadians have not been slow to grasp the political dangers which would follow the commercial subordination of the Dominion to its powerful southern neighbor, and consequently it is not surprising to find that the promoters of the Trans-Canada Railway have put in the forefront of their claim the two considerations that the line which is proposed to build from St. Lawrence to the Pacific would be absolutely independent of the United States railway system, both

ALONG ITS ENTIRE ROUTE and at its termini on the two oceans, and its distance from the international frontier, furnish a strategic line of communication between Great Britain and the far east which, in certain eventualities, be of immense value to the Empire. These considerations are in themselves sufficient to account for the interest which the proposed Trans-Canada Railway has aroused in this country.

An interest which involves no necessary hostility to any other schemes which may be submitted to the consideration of the Dominion Government, except in so far as their acceptance would involve the postponement of the construction of a line of railway which presents so many advantageous features from an Imperial point of view.

### PAT SCORED.

A young man entered an inn with a dog, and attracted a good deal of friendly interest from an Irishman, who inquired what kind of a dog it was.

The owner looked the question insolently up and down, and then replied with a drawl: "It is a cross between an ape and an Irishman."

"Faith, thin, we're both related to it," was the ready retort.

Magistrate (to defendant)—"You are accused of having terribly beaten two night-watchmen last night. What tempted you to do this?" Defendant—"My feeling of humanity, your worship, because for one night-watchman that beating would have been too much."

The grasshopper can jump 200 times its own length.

## BIG INTEREST IN CANADA.

### PEOPLE OF ENGLAND LOOKING TO THIS COUNTRY.

London Paper Comments on Great Possibilities of the Northwest.

The London Morning Post says:—The hardest fare that six strong men and a boy of fifteen ever kept alive on was the daily menu of the Windover's survivors, who were cast up on the Irish coast near Killorglin, sixteen days ago. They lived for without a crumb of anything else; and though it made them ill, they kept alive by eating raw salt.

The Windover was a barque carrying

## SOME STARVATION DIETS.

### WHAT SAILORS LIVED ON FOR FIFTEEN DAYS.

Boiled Rope, Raw Seaweed, Boots and Barnacles Have Saved Lives.

The hardest fare that six strong men and a boy of fifteen ever kept alive on was the daily menu of the Windover's survivors, who were cast up on the Irish coast near Killorglin, sixteen days ago. They lived for without a crumb of anything else; and though it made them ill, they kept alive by eating raw salt.

The Windover was a barque carrying

salt between Spain and the United States, with an English crew, and she was dismasted and abandoned about a thousand miles out on the Atlantic. Three of the crew were killed by the falling masts, and two others were washed overboard, and the other seven took to the whaleboat and set out for Britain. Being in too much of a hurry they took too little food, but the large butts of water, besides the tank the boat already had. The result was that they ate up the provisions in four days, but had water enough for a month, and, after starving for two days more, they tried boiling lengths of tarred hemp into a pulp and swallowing it. They had a

### KEG OF PARAFFINE WAX.

and, though, it made them very ill at first, they eventually contrived to live on the boiled hemp, the tar rope boiled to a jelly adding to the nourishment of the rope. They landed in comparatively good health.

Two men who went to a small island off the Irish coast a little while ago kept themselves going for two days on a diet almost worse.

They landed in a boat, which was

smashed by a wave on their trying to relaunch her, and they were left on the bare, rocky island which has only a slight scallop of coarse turf, without food.

Fortunately there is a spring on the island, but nothing in the way of food, but gulls, which they could not catch, and nothing to make a fire with as a distress signal. There are not even any shellfish, as there is no beach, and the pair had to subsist for the ten days on cold raw seaweed washed up by the tide. For two days they starved, but after that they tackled the seaweed, making three meals a day off it until rescued. When taken off they were a good deal emaciated, but no ill effects resulted. The same thing happened off the same coast five years ago, when four fish

# HAMMOCK SALE.

Extra size Hammocks, with valance, pillow and double stretchers, fancy colors. **VERY LOW PRICES.**

## Pure Paris Green, Bluestone and Hellebore.

—SPECIAL PRICES ON—

PURE WHITE LEAD,  
PURE LINSEED OIL,  
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, etc.

CHAS. E. PARKER,

## PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

# SEED PLANTING CORN.

We can supply *Simmer's* Early White Flint, which is the leading and most popular variety of to-day. The seed is of good size and well selected, and is the finest we have ever stocked.

Can fill your order at an exceptionally low figure considering the stiffness of the market this season.

**H. & J. WARREN,**

HARDWARE, STOVES & TINWARE,

MILL STREET.

## NEW PALACE

# Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.

Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.

Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Bros.' Bank.

**W. W. HAGEMAN,**  
Proprietor.

## HO! EVERYBODY

Who has a Buggy or Vehicle of any kind get your Tires Reset on one of

## HENDERSON'S

### Tire Setting Machines

MANUFACTURED BY  
THE STANDARD TIRE SETTER CO.,  
KEOKUK, IOWA.



It Sets Them Cold.  
It Does the Work in a Few Minutes Time.  
It Keeps the Dish of Wheels Just Right.  
It is a Wonderful Improvement Over the  
Old Method.

No more guess work, but tires are reset accurately and quickly, without any chance of giving too much dash to the wheel, or in any way injuring it.

Having one of these Tire Setters in practical operation, the patronage of the public is solicited. All work thoroughly waranted.

**SYLVEUS WRIGHT,**  
General Blacksmith, STIRLING.

### Clubbing List

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe, ...	\$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire, ...	1.75
One premium picture, ...	1.75
The Weekly Sun, ...	1.80
The Free Press, Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, ...	1.90
The Farmers' Advocate (new subscribers), ...	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily), ...	2.20
The Toronto Globe (Daily), ...	4.50

—Specially low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

### ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:  
For Regular Advertisers.—Three-and-a-half lines, 25c per insertion; over three lines, 35c per insertion; per line, per insertion.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

### RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Transfers at Stirling station as follows:  
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.  
Mail & Ex. 6:37 a.m. Accom. 10:35 a.m.  
Mail & Ex. 6:43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3:43 p.m.

## The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1903.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

Monday was generally observed as a holiday. A number went fishing, and a few went to other places to spend the day.

Buy your Boys' Suits at Ward's.

Earl Morrow, while hunting on the 25th of May, shot a hawk while flying. Its wings measured 5 feet 5 inches from tip to tip.

The corporation has had all the trees in the cemetery trimmed, and underbrush cut away, greatly improving its appearance.

The lacrosse game at Marmora, on Monday last, between Hastings and Madoc, resulted in a tie—5 all. Marmora defeated Frankford in baseball.

New Hats arriving daily at Ward's.

The plentiful showers of the last few days will ensure plentiful crops, and there will be no danger of a failure, as was feared by some during the past period of drought.

Some of the subscribers of this paper have apparently forgotten that their dollar is needed in meeting the liabilities of a printing office. A word to the wise we hope will be sufficient.

The event of the season. Don't fail to see it—the Basket Ball match, town vs. country, at Victoria Park on Friday evening. This promises to be an exciting match, as both teams are well practiced in the game. Ball thrown up at 6 p.m.

Good dressers wear a Tooke Shirt from Fred. Ward's.

Someone has said that "the man who squeezes a dollar never squeezes his wife." In looking over our subscription list we have come to the conclusion that there are a few excellent wives who do not receive this token of love from their husbands.

A lawn social will (D.V.) be held by the members of the Church of England under the auspices of the Women's Guild of Crookston, on the grounds of Mr. Robert Bruce, Ivanhoe, on Tuesday evening, June 9th. Madoc Brass Band will be in attendance.

A public meeting was held in Madoc last week to discuss the matter of throwing out the model school. The matter had been previously considered by the board where opinion was evenly divided. The public meeting passed a resolution favorable to retaining the model school.

New Neckwear, the Midget Knot, at Ward's.

The little son of Mrs. Fred. McComb, who is stopping with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Aihart, met with a painful accident on Saturday morning last, by falling down stairs, breaking his right arm and also dislocating the elbow. Dr. Bissonnette reduced the fracture.

If you would make the people think, And to yourself attention link, Make constant use of printer's ink And advertise.

If you would prove yourself alive, And keep abreast of all who strive, If you would make your business thrive Then advertise.

Arrangements have been made for the annual June excursions of the Farmers' Institutes to the Ontario Agricultural College and Model Farm at Guelph. Every day from June 8th to 29th is taken up with two or more institutes, making 46 in all. Last year 35,000 people participated in these trips, and it is expected that this will be exceeded.

The following has been handed us in reply to an item in last week's issue:

In regard to the item headed "Correction," in the local column of last week's issue, I notice the smart boy who signs himself "One who was there" uses second-hand information, and that not correct, to make his statement. How could any one cut and bruised, as he himself knows she was, say she was not hurt? I am sure she and her company are capable of furnishing as correct information as "One who was there."

A quiet home wedding took place on Monday evening last at the residence of Mrs. E. Kennedy, when her youngest daughter, Eliza J., was united in marriage to Mr. Geo. W. Bailey. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. C. Bell, only the near relatives of the young couple being present. The contracting parties were the Rev. Mr. Thurber, just east of Mr. Jess Barlow's, and their many friends wish them every prosperity through life. The NEWS-ARGUS joins in congratulations.

Mr. John Fleming was elected to the County Council of Hastings for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. T. Porter.

Mr. Charles Morgan and Miss Mamie Heath, of Springfield, were united in marriage by Rev. C. M. Harris at Marmora on the 20th inst.

### SINE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Sine Creamery Association was held yesterday at the factory. From the report of the business of the season presented to the meeting we learn the following: The total amount of milk received was 291,200 lbs. Amount of fat, \$1,327.38 lbs. Butter made 13,242 lbs. Average price received 20.75 cents. Amount received from sales of butter \$2,752.28. From sales of buttermilk \$9.71. Paid to patrons \$2,295.53. The net value of milk was \$23.46. The cost of building and fixtures was \$1,689.61, and the amount yet to be provided for is \$659.60. There are 120 shareholders belonging to the Association. All the old officers were re-elected.

### HORSE THIEVES.

A gang of horse thieves seem to be troubling the county. Early on Wednesday morning of last week a team of horses was stolen from the premises of Mr. Henry Brown, Bellview. The thieves also stole a new set of harness, three-spring democrat wagon, robes and whip. Mr. Brown and his brother got trace of the horse thieves early that morning, and at once pursued them, but the team being splendid travellers and the thieves not likely to do much driving in the day time, he found that their capture was not an easy thing to accomplish. He said that the parties who stole his team had a black horse with them (so he learned at Campbellford) that answered the description of a horse recently stolen at Napanee.

On Friday night last Mr. B. O. Lott, of Anson, had his pony and rig taken, but it was found on Saturday turned loose on the road near Trenton.

The week previous a horse and buggy were stolen from Campbellford.

We have learned that Mr. Brown found his team and rig at Cobourg, and the horse stolen from near Napanee was also found near there, having been sold to a farmer in that vicinity.

### Stirling Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board on Wednesday, 1225 boxes of cheese were boarded as follows:

1 Cook's	75
2 Central	100
3 Enterprise	75
4 Evergreen	70
5 Franklin	50
6 Kingston	90
7 Marmora	90
8 Maple Leaf	100
9 Monarch	30
10 Riverside	50
11 Shamrock	100
12 Spry	40
13 Victoria Brook	80
14 Shilling	80
15 West Huntingdon	60
16 Glen	50
17 Forest	100

Buyers present—Bird, Whitton and Kerr.

All sold at 10¢, as follows:—Bird

440 Kerr 415, Whitton 470.

Board adjourned until next Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

### Madoc Junction Items.

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. Paul Twidwy, of Crookston, spent Sunday at Mr. Geo. Clarke's.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Eggleton, of Madoc, were visiting friends in town on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Wm. French and Mr. A. Eggleton have both erected fine verandas. They add much to the attractiveness of our already pretty village.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stapley, accompanied by her sister, Miss Mae Carr, spent Victoria Day visiting friends near Kingston.

Mr. John Townsend was taken seriously ill with inflammation of the bowels on Wednesday last. An operation was deemed necessary, and Drs. Zwick and Bissonnette, of Stirling, and Gibson of Belleville, operated. He is still in a critical condition.

The Sunday School intend having their annual picnic on June 10th, at Mr. Wm. Clarke's grove, near the school house. Neighboring schools will be invited to join and enjoy the races and various sports of the day.

One day last week 350 young cattle, comprising seven car loads, were shipped from Campbellford for Alberta.

The following has been handed us in reply to an item in last week's issue:

In regard to the item headed "Correction," in the local column of last week's issue, I notice the smart boy who signs himself "One who was there" uses second-hand information, and that not correct, to make his statement. How could any one cut and bruised, as he himself knows she was, say she was not hurt? I am sure she and her company are capable of furnishing as correct information as "One who was there."

A quiet home wedding took place on Monday evening last at the residence of Mrs. E. Kennedy, when her youngest daughter, Eliza J., was united in marriage to Mr. Geo. W. Bailey. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. C. Bell, only the near relatives of the young couple being present. The contracting parties were the Rev. Mr. Thurber, just east of Mr. Jess Barlow's, and their many friends wish them every prosperity through life. The NEWS-ARGUS joins in congratulations.

Mr. John Fleming was elected to the

County Council of Hastings for the

vacancy caused by the death of Mr. T. Porter.

Mr. Charles Morgan and Miss Mamie Heath, of Springfield, were united in

marriage by Rev. C. M. Harris at Marmora on the 20th inst.

## A Shamrock of Commerce.

The three elements which go to make a business successful, namely, fair dealing; goods to be what they are sold for, as to quality and at prices giving a fair margin of profit only. These any honest trader should be satisfied with. The above conditions are all we claim. We allure you with no presents, no coupons, but ask the public to do business with us on our merits, as manufacturers of clothing, on the Corner, at the Royal Clothing and Fur Store, where all will be treated with kindness and courtesy whether purchaser or otherwise.

**J. BOLDRICK & SON.**

### FREE! FREE!

To THE LADIES, Esqrs. & Gentlemen in Stirling and vicinity is invited to U. C. Stickle's store to receive a sample package of

### REXALL Household DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute or mixed goods. They are the latest improved Dye in the world.

C. F. STICKLE, Agent.

### A Half-Dozen Don'ts.

Don't ask all and give nothing. Don't give advice that you are not willing to follow.

Don't waste time in vain regrets if hustling will repair the mistake.

Don't live a lie in the expectation that it will never be found out.

Don't let a dollar get so large in your sight that you cannot see around it.

Don't forget that if you listen to gossip you have no right to complain when you are its subject.

### Sage Sayings.

All honest work is ennobling.

The clean heart never grows old.

Doubt is the dutiful slave of the devil.

Content is the soil in which love grows.

A fool with money is never without flattery.

Men who neglect opportunity are the men who fail at fate.

Religion may make a man sour, but Christianity never does.

If all children were alike it would be easy to give advice to parents.

The heart is that an harbor for hate never sees the white sails of peace.

It's a wise man who can keep things running smoothly during housecleaning time.

Truth needs no frills to make it powerful, but it sometimes does to make it attractive.

Tornadoes and cyclones in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma have killed a number of persons and caused great destruction of property.

### PERSONALS.

Miss Bertha Shaw is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Shaw.

Mr. D. Crouter, of Brighton township, made us a call on Thursday last.

Miss Lillian B. Stickle, of Hamilton, spent a few days at home this week.

Mr. H. Kennedy, of Toronto, came home on Saturday, to attend the marriage of his sister.

Mr. John Bremner, editor and publisher of the Bancroft Reporter, was in town on Friday last.

Prof. J. H. DE SILBERG, the Celebrated Eye Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling on Monday, June 15th, when he may be consulted in the parlors of the Stirling House.

### BIRTHS.

CHANDLER—In Stirling, on May 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Chandler, a son.

CHAMBERS—In Sidney, on the 24th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Chambers, a daughter.

GREENLEAF—In Belleville, on May 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Greenleaf, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BAILEY-KENNEDY—At the residence of the bride's mother, on May 25th, by Rev. J. C. Bell, Geo. W. Bailey and Eliza J., youngest daughter of Mrs. E. Kennedy, all of the village of Stirling.

DEATHS.

PHILLIPS—In Huntingdon, on May 26th, Aurelia Phillips, aged 70 years.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST.

Prof. J. H. DE SILBERG, Optician Specialist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the Stirling Hotel, on the 24th inst., three times yearly. Watch for dates. All consultations free. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor. Next visit will be on Monday, June 15th until Tuesday afternoon, June 16th.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week  
white inserted for  
black, 6 mos. 3 mos.

Half-fold, to half-page, 7c 9c 9c 10c  
Quarter col. down to 2 inches, 9 10 11

If inserted on three month's extra charge, if less than two months extra charge, if more than one month extra charge.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial classes, and for such will not be held to include Auction Sales, Real Estate Sales, Auction Notices, Private Advertisements of individual firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$1 per year; 3 months, \$2 per year; 6 months, \$3 per year; for one month extra, \$1 per month, \$2 per year.

For one month extra, \$1 per month, \$2 per year.

For one month extra, \$1 per month, \$2 per year.

For one month extra, \$1 per month, \$2 per year.

For one month extra, \$1 per month, \$2 per year.

For one month extra, \$1 per month, \$2 per year.

For one month extra, \$1 per month, \$2 per year.

&lt;p